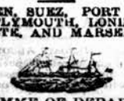
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,750 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
GWALIOR	3733	300	R. Hazelwood	3rd Aug.
SHANNON	4129	300	J. S. Murray	10th "
HYDASPES	2331	[illegible]	Scrivener	17th "
BALLARAT	4702	800	F. S. Tomlin	24th "
SIAM	3041	800	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
ROME	3943	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3042	560	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3421	960	C. F. Cole	20th "
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Danieli	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000 900	1st August	20th Sept.
D. RAIBUINO	5,000 800	30th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 800	15th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	9th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

s. s. ARMENIA 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. S. Young, 3rd Aug.
N. B.—Passengers can book through to London or Liverpool.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL TOUCHING AT MESSINA.

s. s. VICTORIA .. 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 19th Aug.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1886. Agents.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
AND
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

A Steamer belonging to one of the above Companies sails from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama about every twelve days, and the undersigned have been authorised to issue through tickets at the following rates:—

From Calcutta to Yokohama	... Rs.	338	8 0
" " to San Francisco	.. "	901	0 0
" " to Liverpool	... "	1,182	4 0

N.B.—A reduction of Rs. 202-8-0 from first-class ordinary fare is made to Officers of the British and Foreign, Military, Naval and Civil Services, who book through to Liverpool.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

WHITNEY BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents,
No. 2, New China Bazaar Street.
Calcutta, 15th April, 1886.

STAR MILLS.

BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

		Cash Prices.
4½ by 3½	per doz.	Rs. 1 12
5 by 4	"	" 2 8
6½ by 4¾	"	" 4 0
7½ by 4¾	"	" 4 8
8½ by 6½	"	" 6 8
9 by 7	"	" 7 8
10 by 8	"	" 10 0
12 by 10	"	" 14 8
15 by 12	"	" 24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny "	" "	0 6
One Shilling "	" "	0 12
Eighteenpenny "	" "	1 0
Two Shillings "	" "	1 12
Four Shillings "	" "	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

		Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" "	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" "	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" "	41 0
Studio Box, No. , fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" "	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours-Brushes, &c.	" "	60

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. MAHLSTICKS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BYCULLA.

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KEMP & COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
BYCULLA,
Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified
LONDON PHARMACIST,
(By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
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PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

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WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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PIANOFORTES,
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FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850. Ebonized, Rs. 900.
SCHIEDMAYER OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
Solid Rs. 800.
R. LIPP AND SON'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
With two Pedals, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE NEW CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 650.
THE BIJOU, OR TRAVELLING PIANOFORTE, COMPASS 5 OCTAVES,
Solid Wood, complete Iron Frame, Rs. 300, packed.
N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate,
Full particulars on application.

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In POONA and the Districts at Reduced Rates.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
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TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
CONSIDERABLE REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.
Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.
NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE

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J. NEUBERG,
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I CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use, light and portable.
VI GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
VII TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns. Will be found cheaper and more lasting than the usual British Table linen imported into this country.
VIII COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 27 0	" 52 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's "	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's "	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's "	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
" Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
" Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
" Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
" Guard	160	to 300	.....	
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	9	to 18
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
" Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 13
* Lady's "	60	to 90	8	to 12
" Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
*Lady's "	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
*Lady's "	50	to 100	.....	
" Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
" Guard	175	to 900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS,
No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, suitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.
11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1 Warsaw	5 0 per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3 0 per 100
2 Dubek	4 0 "	7 Cawalla	3 0 "
3 Stambul	4 0 "	8 Basma	2 8 "
4 Grand Duchess	3 0 "	9 The Nile	2 0 "
5 The Rhine	3 0 "	10 Egypt	2 "

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIRDRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.
AND
JEWELLERS.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	3	0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45	0
Air-tight Box for the above	10	8
Mark Masters Aprons	15	0
Excellent Masters	15	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33	0
Leather Case for do	4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.,

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE
CAMA HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ATTENTION of VISITORS to the above institution is respectfully drawn to the "MINTON" PAVEMENT and WALL TILES as supplied and set by the undersigned.

N.B.—Pavement, Wall, Encaustic and Enamelled Tiles kept in stock. Plans and Estimates for setting tiles supplied free of cost.

WARDEN & CO.,
Agents, Messrs. Minton, Hollins & Co.
32, Meadow Street.

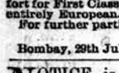
NOTICE.
SEWING MACHINES.

AS some unscrupulous persons represent themselves to be agents of some of the following makers and thereby DECEIVE THE PUBLIC We hereby give Notice that we are the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the undermentioned manufacturers for the WHOLE OF INDIA.

Messrs. JONES & Co .....Guide Bridge.
" BARR & REMPEL .....Birlifeld.
" SIEDEL & NAUMAM .....Dresden.
" MACHANEK & CO .....Wien.

H. A. GEYER & Co.
Hornby Row, Bombay, 30th July, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

For further particulars, apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property: Any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or ar y part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standinding thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone-road (Baroda Street) in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 962 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3,186, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property belonging to Vanjara Mahanjee Nasir, on or towards the west by the Government School, and a passage, on or towards the north partly by the property of Nathoo Kala, and partly by the property of Rowjee Joshi, and on or towards the south by Baroda Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 41, and Ward B Nos. 5439, 5440, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees of the port of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Adam Haji Abba.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attornies.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS—NET CASH.

	Rs. a.
Australian Essays ; by F. W. L. Adams	1 8
Plutarch's Lives (Camelot Classics)	0 10
Scottish Anecdotes, collected ; by Robert Chamber	0 10
Samuel Adams (American Statesmen Series).	0 10
Goldsmith's Plays and Poems	0 10
Influence of Clothing on Health ; by F. Treves	1 4
Hygiene of the Vocal Organs ; by M. Mackenzie	3 12
Management of the Eye, Ear, and Throat	2 4
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow ; by J. K. Jerome	1 8
Wit and Wisdom ; by Rev. Sidney Smith	0 10
Wit and Wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield	0 10
Sketches in Russia ; by A. F. Morrison	0 10
Graphic Summer No	1 0
Cassell's Family Magazine, Summer No	0 8
Girls' Own Paper, Summer No	0 6
Boys' Own Paper, Summer No	0 6
Illustrated London News, Summer No	1 0
All Year Round, Summer No	0 6
London Journal Vol., January to June, 1886	3 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, January to June, 1886	4 4
New Guide for Hotel, Bar, Restaurant, Butler, and Chef	3 4
Lawn Tennis ; by Jas. Dwight	1 8
Songs of the Woods Gift Book from the Poets.	2 0
Letters from Donegal in 1886	0 10
Plutarch's Lives Alcibiades and Coriolanus (Cass. Liby)	0 4
Snooping ; by Charles G. Leland	0 10
Our Lady Queen, Events, Public and Domestic; by C. H. Ross	0 10
Boys' Own Paper, Summer No	0 6
Girls' Own Paper, Summer No	0 6
Illustrated London News, Summer No. (Col. Plate)	1 0
All Year Round, Summer No	0 6
Introduction to General Pathology ; by J. B Sutton	8 12
Shakespeare's England ; by W. Winter	0 10
Little Folks, Vol. 23 (Half-year ending June, 1886)	3 4
A New Chapter in the Story of Nature ; by C. B. Radcliffe	3 12
Legend of Sir Jnvenis ; by George Halse	0 10
How to Use the Eyes and How to Preserve them; by J. Browning	0 10
Theatrical Sketches ; by John Disdale	0 6
Sketches at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition ; by J. Dinsdale	0 10
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, June	2 8
New South Wales and Victoria in 1885 ; by D M. Gane	3 4
Half-Hours with Mahammad ; by A. N. Vollaston	3 12
Family Herald, Vol. 53 (Nov. '85 to Apl. '86)	3 0
Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory, 1886	7 8
Post Office London Directory, 1886	23 12
Journal of Indian Art, No. 10	1 0

NEW NOVELS.

From the Bosom of the Deep ; by J. E. Muddock	3 12
Under two Fig trees ; by H. F. Lester	2 4
A Drama in Muslin ; by George Moore	3 12
Zanitha ; by William Dawe	0 10
Pendennis vol. 1. ; by Thackeray	0 10
Rainbow Gold ; by D. C. Murray	1 4
Pretty Babiole ; by DuBoigobey	0 10
Doris's Fortune	0 10
Huckleberry Finn ; by Twain	1 4
Heart of Jane Warner ; by F. Marryat	1 4
River of Life ; a London Romance ; by J. Latey	0 10
Eugenie Grandet ; by Balzac	2 4
First Person Singular ; by D. C. Murray	2 4
Lady Jane Grey (Historical Romance) ; by T. Miller	1 4
His Masterpiece (L. Œuvre) ; by Zola	3 12
The Young Guard ; by Vast Ricouard	1 12
Between Midnight and Dawn ; by Ino L. Cassilis	1 8
Prince Serge Paline ; by G. Ohnett	1 8
Wearing the Green ; by Basil	1 4
"Convict No. 25" or Clearances of Westmeath; by J. Murphy	1 4
Virginia, the American ; by C. Edwards	1 4
Aliette (La Morte) ; by Octave Feuillet	0 10
Spell Bound ; by W. Howarde	0 10
Betwixt and Between, or an Incident in Ireland	0 10
Bad to Beat ; by Hawley Smart	0 10
Reuben Malachi ; by S. Edward	0 10
Miss Braddon's Under the Red Flag	1 4
Transformed ; by Florence Montgomery	3 4
A Tale of Terror ; by Mrs. C. Hoey	1 4
Anna, the Professor's Daughter ; by Marie Daal	2 4
Betrayal of Reuben Holt; by Barbara Lake	3 12
Salambo ; by Gustave Flaubert	3 12
Army Society ; by John S Winter	3 12
Social Vicissitudes ; by F. C. Philips	3 12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Dames and Demoiselles ; by T. Banvittee	2 8
Les Veillees de Sant Pantaleon ; by A. Silvestre	2 8
Pecheur d'Islande ; by P. Loti	2 8
La Moussiere ; by Leon Duvauchel	2 8
Loinde Bretagne ; by N. Quellien	2 8
Monsieur Jean ; by Ferdinand Fabre	2 8
L'Opium ; by Paul Bonnetain.	
L'Insurge ; by Jules Valles.	
Le Chantage ; by Adolphe Belot.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES INVITED to WITNESS the OPENING CEREMONY of the CAMA HOSPITAL, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), are requested to drive down the Cruickshank Road from the direction of the Money School.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE COMBER has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms here, in Liverpool, and in Bombay.

LYON, LORD & Co.

Manchester, 30th June, 1886.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1887, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 13th August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th July, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BRACKETS ! BRACKETS ! BRACKETS !—Only a few left, so we offer them at 25 per cent. Discount. Rare opportunity to intending purchasers.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company, in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices, Shops, and Dwelling quarters. For particulars, apply to REMINGTON & CO.

COMPOUNDER WANTED, must be thoroughly reliable. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

PLUSH LADIES' COMPANIONS of different sizes ; also Cushions and Slippers worked in beautiful and artistic designs. Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

ICES ! ICES !! Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Whoever likes to have good Mocha Coffee, please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY 2, Church Gate Street.

DRESS-MAKER.—A permanent situation and liberal salary awaits a really first-class and competent EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKER. Apply with copies of references.—DIRECTOR.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—The largest stock of LITHO MACHINES, Litho Presses, Litho Stones, Ink Grinding Mill, &c., &c., to be sold by auction by order of the Small Cause Court, on FRIDAY, 30th July, at Duncan Road, opposite two Tanks, at the Photo-Litho Steam Press of Issoofally Adamjee.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, two splendid greyhounds of good pedigree, six months old. Parents both prize dogs. Apply Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., Auctioneers, Forbes and Meadows Street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

CLEARANCE SALE of SWISS CIGARS, at reduced prices. From Re. 1 per box.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 ; postage 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.—Twelve orphans can be received as free boarders. Application to be made to Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,971-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS :—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price : Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10 ; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13.3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

RAIN ! RAIN !! WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel ; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c., Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.
48, Meadow Street Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room in Forbes Street, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—
3 cases maccrone.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 30th July, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF PLEASURE BOATS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bay Reclamation, behind the Refreshment Rooms—
2 Pleasure Boats with van and copper fastenings complete, in good working order, and nearly new, carries 7 persons.

The boats can be seen at the above mentioned place any day before the day of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, in the lane opposite the late Theatre Royal Building, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, 6 and 8 light hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamp, wall brackets with shades, flower vases, Brussels and velvet carpets, table ornaments, oleographs, clock, &c. The same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plated-cruet, pickle and liquor stands, spoons and forks, ice pitcher table candlesticks, cutlery, furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot teapoys, conversation and hall couches, screens, marble top tables, teapoys and chiffoniers, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining, American and without arm chairs, wall brackets with mirror, drawing, pier, oval, side dressing and washhand tables, bedstead, camp cots, wardrobe with mirror doors, chest-of-drawers, dressing and cheval glass, clothes press, carpets, 4, 6, and 8 light chandeliers, 1, 2, and 4 light argand lamp, wall brackets with shades, Hink's table lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, clocks, sewing machine, perambulator, oleographs, cooking stove, &c.
The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant., at 4 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bugwandass Baolah—
Ex s.s. Byculla and Chilka, 100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 2nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
10 cases white jaconets.
5 " lemon shirtings.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
12 iron bedsteads 6½ by 5
12 " " 6½ by 4
12 " " 6½ by 3½
12 " " 6½ by 3
20 gross coppered sofa springs.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Ebramjee Mahomedally—
250 boxes each containing 30 packets Price's "Belmont" sperm candles, nett 16 oz. packets.
By order and on account of whom it may concern—
PG—705-6—2 cases crotonnes, ex. Clan Murray.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rampart Row, Fort—
A quantity of damaged and sound piece-goods consisting of grey shirtings, jacconets, drills and dhoties of various widths and lengths in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood teakwood and inlaid household furniture, rich Bohemian glass, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging and wall electric lamps, Brussels and velvet hall carpets, English-made pier glasses with pier tables, brass bedsteads with spring mattresses, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, &c., &c.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookanna, by order of Mr. Meerzamuli Shewbux,
150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, boards and lamps complete, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large sized fish aquarium with gold fishes, a new breech-loading central fire single barrel gun with implements in case, a breech loading single barrel rifle with implements in case, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs and oleographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, a large sized aviary with birds, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, a large collection of choice and rare plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late C. BEARD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
N. B—The plants will be sold at 4-30 p m.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF SUPERIOR CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Hoosein Cashmeree—
236 Superior cashmere shawls "Jamawar."
50 " " "Dooshala."
To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately; and the whole will be on view a week before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MAHALUXMEE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On MONDAY, the 9th August, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Furmanodass Vithuldass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors; Madhowrao Bhaskerjee, and Jugeonath Madhowrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of August, 1884—
All that piece of land with a shed standing thereon, four hundred and five-eighths square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ——— and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A-37, and bounded on the east by portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxumon sepoy, on the north by the property of the late Gunput Crushnajee, and on the south by the property of Vishram Mowjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHETWADY 6th LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed, viz :—
All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling houses, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khetwady 5th lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khetwady 5th lane, on the west partly by the property of Goculdass Tejpal, partly by the property of the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, and partly by the property of Dhondiraj Vinayek Biwalker, on the north by the property of Nanabhai, and on the south by the property of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, and which said messuages or dwelling houses, are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 4, 6 and 8.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hassumbhoy Bundali and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Intendure of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July 1884 and 26th day of June 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalian Street on or towards the south by the Thana Street, on towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs R B Sedgwick and L R W Forrest which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3,186 and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees, and are now occupied by tenants together with a chawl and divers godowns and building built thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August, at 1 p.m. each day, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eightday clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Dieturenal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, medical dispensary and dispensary furniture, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver watches by C Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plaints in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.
N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sold on the first three days, and the household furniture, carriages, horse and plants will be sold on the last day.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1886.

FOR SALE IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps from 5 to 100 N. H. P. Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Rolls, Screw Bonkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bunding Band, and all classes of Mill Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Fore-road, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Stock in Trade, containing Watches and Jewelry, Ironsafes, self-acting Sewing Machines, Rich Oleograph in gilt frame, Musical Boxes, Shop Furniture, &c., in the shop No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock in trade belonging to Mr. Ardaseer Nowroji Daver, changing his place of business, the same consisting of metal and silver watches, chains, &c., musical boxes playing Indian airs with zether, self-acting sewing machines, one large size 50 by 29 iron safe in wooden stand, one English-made solid mahogany wood almira with richly bevelled plate glass mirror single door, rich oleographs, such as Mary Queen of Scott, Last Moment of Mary Queen of Scott, the Penitent Magdalene, The Glee, The Band, and heads of eminent persons in English-made parot case brass, handsome show case fitted with plate glass, glassdoor cupboard, writing tables, chairs.
N. B.—Property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th July 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF STATIONERY, GUNNY BAGS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C.
In re Hora Allibhoy Kadumbhoy, an insolvent—consisting of papers, envelopes, ink, books, files, writing material pumice stone, &c
In re Hora Allibhoy Jafferjee and Husonally Jafferjee, trading under the name of Jafferjee Vallijee, insolvents—consisting of rat-traps old iron, &c.
In re Khoja Moladina Mohmin, an insolvent—consisting of old gunny, bench, bed cushions, &c.
In re Atharam James Fernandes, an insolvent—consisting of old gunny bags.
In re Damodhur Chaturbhooj an insolvent—consisting of old gunny bags.
In re Jaivat Lillahur an insolvent—consisting of old gunny bags.
In re Martin Cohen traded as Martin Cohen and Co., an insolvent—consisting of cloth and wool samples.
In re Arthur James Fernandes, an insolvent—consisting of few books and pictures.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th July 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their room,
About 8,000 yards khaki drill, English manufacture, 28" wide.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
5 cases Pieric Acid.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essoofally Samsoodin and Co—
100 cases soap in cakes.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand buggy on C. spring.
1 strong Chesnut Australian gelding.
1 bay Arab horse, about 14·2, good looking believed to be sound, and goes in harness.
1 strong dog-cart with pony.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate double barrelled B L C F rifle by Westley Richard, one first-rate double barrelled B C C F rifle by Joseph Lang, a handsome Rosewood full toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. Edgelow, Esq. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware by Mappin, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea pot, tea set, breakfast cruet, biscuit box, set of spoons and forks by Mappin, cutlery, &c., a firstrate double barrelled B. L. C. F. rifle, by Westly Richard and Joseph Lang, handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, such as, a set of telescopic dining table in 3 pieces, handsome sideboard with mirror, whatnot, dumb waiter, dinning room, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy foldine, reclining, long and folding arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs settee couches, very handsome reclinine couch with rich velvet lining, handsome chiffoneers and cabinet teapoys with marble top, a handsome walnutwood full-toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome iron four post bedstead with spring mattress, dressing and washhand tables with marble top, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, wardrobes in 2 pieces with mirror, towel horses, bath tubs, commodes, dispense cupboard, a large size English made ice box, meat safe, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong silver grey Arab horse.
1 Tricycle, English gentleman's saddle and bridle.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 2nd August next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.
The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold-land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,943 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,304, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.
Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of English pier glasses, Hink's Kerosine lamps, superior porcelainware, iron bedsteads, musical boxes velvet carpets, bentwood Vienna furniture, &c., at Church Gate Street, opposite the old *Times of India* Buildings.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of the Cama Hospital by Lord Reay, 5-30 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Berenice (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Clan Sinclair (s), from Glasgow.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Verdande, for Mauritius; Clan Buchanan (s), Genoa; Camera (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Tiverton (s), Moulmein; Kangra (s), London; and Ellora (s), Galle.

POLO.—The game this afternoon (weather permitting) will be :—Black and Yellow : Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease and Mr. Saville *vs.* White : Mr. Craigie (captain), Maj. Beaver, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Baker and Mr. Street. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

FALL OF A WALL.—Whilst some labourers were employed in pulling down a house in Popatwady, Bhuleshwar, on Wednesday, belonging to Ghellabai Coorjee, the side wall on the 3rd floor came down unexpectedly, slightly injuring three of the labourers and a police ramoosee stationed there.

LECTURE IN OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.—The chief surgeon, Dr. J. A. da Gama, will deliver his second clinical lecture at the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, at 4 p. m. to-morrow. Subject—Immature cataract, juvenile cataract and traumatic cataract and their treatment.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—In the case of Buchoobai *vs.* Hormusjee Ruttonjee Shroff, Mr. Manekshah, on behalf of the petitioner, applied to Mr. Justice West in chambers yesterday for a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage. There was no appearance for the respondent. He had not been heard of for the last seven years; and his last known place of residence was in Auckland, New Zealand. A decree *nisi* was passed in favour of the petitioner on the 8th March last by Mr. Justice Birdwood, who was then the presiding judge of the Court; and it was now made absolute.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Jesso Karwada, a milkman living in Doctor Street, reported to the police that on the night of the 27th instant, his house was broken into and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 210, was stolen from the premises.—Mooktee, a woman living on the ground floor of a house in Duncan Road Cross Lane, reported that her room was entered on Tuesday night last, and property, consisting of a box containing gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 62-10, was stolen. The box was subsequently found broken open at the back of the house minus its contents.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Ballia Mahadoo and Kessoo Yessoo, against the former of whom there was a register of ten previous convictions, and against the latter there were two previous convictions, were yesterday committed by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, accused No. 1 of stealing Rs. 80 in currency notes from the pocket of Mathew John Barretto, a dealer in salt residing at Matoonga, on the 27th instant, while at the G. I. P. Railway station at Dadur, and accused No. 2 with the abetment of the offence. Accused No. 2 was arrested on the spot, No. 1 was subsequently arrested by the Railway police.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 27th July, was 403, being 16 less than in the previous week, 52 less than in the week ending 28th July 1885, and 76 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five y During the week 287 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 32·95 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 71 deaths from remittent fever, being 22 less than in the previous week, 16 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 60, 25 and 13, respectively, as compared with 69, 33 and 9 in the same period last year. There were no cases of cholera.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nalgaum Cross Road, on the body of Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, aged 63 years, a boondee broker. Yesterday morning, a little after 5 o'clock, he was seen leaving his house, and soon after an Abkari peon observed the deceased get on the parapet wall of a well on the Nalgaum Cross Road and jump into it. The well was dragged, and his body was recovered in half an hour, but life was extinct. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Nepean Sea Road, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Bhagurti, who on Wednesday night threw herself into a well in that locality and was drowned. Her dead body was recovered from the well yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

KILLED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

A REFERENCE by Mr. H. J. Parsons, Sessions Judge of Tanna, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Nathia Nana and four others, was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Mahadeo B. Chowbal appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

The accused, committed by Mr. Bagnell, First-Class Magistrate, were tried before the Sessions Court on the 10th June last for having, at Kelvee, on the 8th May last, committed murder by causing the death of Lakshmi, woman, and for having caused her grievous hurt. Mr. Parsons was assisted by a jury. It appeared that the deceased was old, blind, and hardly able to walk. One morning the first accused went to the house where deceased lived with her son-in-law, and saying that his daughter had been killed by the witchcraft of the deceased, he dragged her out of the house, where the other four accused were standing. The first accused struck deceased two blows on her back with a stick, and the other accused gave each a slap with their hands saying, "You have killed Nathu's child: you should not come here." The five accused put her in a blanket and carried her away, saying they were going to take her to her son Makund's house. The child of the first accused had died the day before the beating; two or three other children had died in the month; and people were saying that Lakshmi was a witch, and that she had killed them. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that deceased had no doubt died from the effects of violence. Eight of her ribs on one side and seven on the other, were broken; and there were other injuries. The evidence did not account for violence sufficient to cause the injuries; still the jury were told to consider that the accused had carried off the poor old woman; and it might be, as one witness said, that the beating was continued on the road. The intention of all the accused, in the opinion of the Session Judge, was the same; and they were equally guilty.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that all the accused were guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt.

The Sessions Judge could not accept that verdict, and referred the case to the High Court. The jury had ignored the medical evidence and the law laid down to them; and while finding that the accused acted with one common intention, and that intention was to cause hurt, they had refused or neglected to consider the probable and natural result of the accused's actions. Judging from the injuries caused, Mr. Parsons thought that the accused ought to be convicted of culpable homicide, and very severely punished for their so cruelly and barbarously causing death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, concurred in opinion with the Sessions Judge; and finding the five accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced them each to transportation for ten years.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 28.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·82
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	423
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	24·37
" year	79·29

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 29th July. 0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes :—" In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co, 229 High Holborn London

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE S.S. GELERT *vs.* THE COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages for demurrage arising in consequence of the ship County of Caithness striking the Gelert amidships on the starboard side as the latter was lying off Mody Bay on the 22nd inst. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

The steam-ship Gelert, 1,107 tons, belonging to the Gelert Steam-ship Company, was about 4 p.m. on the 22nd inst, lying off Mody Bunder, when the defendant's ship, laden with salt and about to proceed to Calcutta, came into collision with the Gelert, which was considerably damaged amidships on the starboard side. Her master had intended to leave for Moulmein on the following day, the 23rd inst., but, owing to the damage done, she had been delayed for repairs, and this suit was brought to recover Rs. 25,000, the amount of demurrage.

The defence was that, at the time of the collision, the County of Caithness was in charge of a duly qualified pilot, the employment of whom was compulsory by law; and that, if the collision was occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any person, it was occasioned by the pilot. The latter took charge of the ship about 8-30 a. m. on the 22nd inst. for the purpose of piloting her to sea. By his orders, the starboard anchor was heaved up and carried ready to let go, and the port chain was heaved in to 30 fathoms. About 12-30 p. m. he allowed the crew to go to their dinner and waited for the ebb tide. While the ship was swinging the pilot gave orders to loosen the square sail and the jibs, and to keep the bunks of the top-gallant sails and the upper top sails fast; and these orders were carried out. About 10 minutes to 2 p. m., the wind varying between S.-W. and W.-S.-W., the pilot ordered 15 more fathoms of the port chain to be heaved in by the steam winch. About 3-45 p. m., when the pilot was intending to proceed out north and wear round outside the shipping, a heavy squall from the north-west struck the ship aback, causing her to get on stern way. The pilot thereupon gave orders to veer away chain from the port anchor and to let go the starboard anchor, both of which orders were carried out, but notwithstanding the port quarter of the ship collided with the starboard sides of the Gelert. The collision was in no way attributable to the negligence of the master or crew of the ship. It was caused by the sudden shifting of the wind and the sudden squall striking the ship before she had got sufficient headway on. Defendants did not admit the damages; and affirmed that, by reason of the warrant of attachment issued, the ship had been detained in Bombay since the 23rd inst., and they therefore claimed to recover from the plaintiffs Rs. 390-10-11 for each day, until the attachment was removed, as damages for improper detention of the ship.

The following issues were raised for the defendants :—1. Whether at the time of the collision the County of Caithness was in charge of a duly qualified pilot? 2. Whether the collision was caused by the fault or incapacity of her master or crew? 3. Whether the collision was caused by the negligence of any person on board the County of Caithness? 4. Whether the plaintiffs had suffered the damages claimed or any part thereof? 5. Whether the defendants are entitled to recover from the plaintiffs any damages for the detention of the County of Caithness?

Mr. Macpherson argued that the defendants could claim damages only by a counter suit. The issues raised for the plaintiffs were :—1. Whether there was on the 22nd inst. any negligence on the part of the master and crew of the County of Caithness which could have contributed to the collision? 2. Whether they were guilty of any negligence on that date? 3. Whether the County of Caithness was properly equipped and manned at the time of the collision?

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the pleadings, said that, at the time of the collision, the Gelert was in charge of the chief mate, the captain being on shore. The captain of the County of Caithness was at the time not on deck, but down below making up his accounts. On coming up on deck, he was heard to exclaim something like "Oh, here's a pretty mess." On the 23rd inst., witnesses were examined before the Port Officer, Captain Morland, and it would appear from their evidence that it was the intention of the pilot to take the ship out of the harbour northwards by porting the helm north-east. With this view, he gave orders to have the chain and port the helm; and just as the anchor was up, a heavy squall seemed to have caught the ship and driven her sternwards. This was the approximate cause of the accident. The plaintiffs' contention was that the accident would in all probability not have occurred had the helm really been ported in accordance with the pilot's orders. The fact was that the helm was starboarded instead. Another hypothesis to account for the accident was that unnecessary and improper delay was caused in obeying the pilot's orders. The ship was inadequately manned, while the crew appeared to have been on the poop. The learned counsel said it was a grossly improper and very impudent thing for the captain of the County of Caithness to have attempted to leave the harbour on a very rough day like that of the collision Mr. Macpherson went on to cite some cases in support of his arguments.

Mr. Lang applied that two nautical assessors should be summoned to hear the case.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not wish for assessors, as that would cause delay.

Mr. Lang said there would be no delay in getting assessors. There were always assessors in nautical cases in the Police Court.

The Judge said he did not think he had any option in the matter; for the section said that, if either party requests, the judge shall appoint assessors.

Mr. Macpherson urged that that applied to an application before the hearing commenced.

The Judge thought it was not quite unreasonable to ask for assessors now, as the defendants' counsel said all the particulars were not set out in the plaint.

Mr. Macpherson admitted that the matter was no doubt pushed through in order to save the time of both parties.

Mr. Lang pressed his application for assessors.

Mr. Macpherson said unless his clients got away next Saturday, their charter to Moulmein would be forfeited.

The Judge said that, if the section for the appointment of assessors was imperative, the Court of Appeal might declare the whole of the proceedings null and void.

The names of Mr. Crocker, Captain Morland, Port Officer, and Captain Russell, Superintendent, Prince's Dock, were mentioned as eligible assessors.

The Judge said that, as Captain Morland had already held a departmental examination, it would not be desirable to summon him.

Mr. Lang suggested the captain of a steamer and the captain of a sailing vessel in port, remarking he did not want a man employed on shore, but at sea.

Mr. Macpherson was for having Captain Russell, who, he said, is a most intelligent man.

The Judge asked for a list of names to be submitted to him; or he said he might write to Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, or to Captain Morland, to suggest names of eligible assessors.

Mr. Macpherson: There are wheels within wheels in these matters, my Lord. There are reasons unconnected with the defendants.

The Judge: What powers have assessors?

Mr. Macpherson said they simply advised the Court.

The Judge: That is not much.

It was finally arranged that a list of competent assessors should be submitted to the judge for the selection of two to sit with him; and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 27th instant :—

Karachi.—Rain in Karachi 3 inches 78 cents, Sakro 3 inches 74 cents, average of 4 other stations 1 inch 28 cents; at Ketti during week ending 19th, 7 inches 78 cents. River at Kotri on 26th, 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on the same date last year. A man killed by lightning in Shahbandar and 4 goats in Sehwan Taluka. Kharif crops injured by inundation in Tatta, Ghorabari and Kotri Talukas. Scarcity of water felt at Johi. Fever in five and cattle-disease in two talukas; 1 fresh case of small-pox in Dadu remaining.

Shikarpur.—River 14 9-12 against 14 5-12 feet on same date last year. Slight rain on 24 and 25th; weather cloudy. Fever in five, small-pox in four and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 26 and 40; Sukkur 20, 30 and 40; and Larkhana 18, 29, and 38 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Weather mild and pleasant. Kharif cultivation fast progressing. River at Kotri on 26th, 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Rain in ten talukas, average fall 1 inch 61 cents. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25, bajri 37 10-16, jowari 40, rice white 18, and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight damage in Thul and Kashmor Talukas from crickets and caterpillar. Water in Ghar Division very deficient. Rain on 25th. Wheat 27, rice 20, bajri 40 and jowari 44 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 inch 59 cents, total 26 inches 55 cents: rain in all talukas. Sowing of kharif retarded in Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas, owing to over-moisture. Insects have slightly injured young crops in Parantij. Transplantation of rice in progress. Public health good. Wheat 35 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 1·39, Kalol 1·84, Dohad 1·82. Haiol 3·49 and Jhalod 1·27. Sowings of kharif crops healthy. Transplantation of rice and bavta progressing; maize crops slightly suffered from excessive rain; cessation of rain wanted. Public health good. Wheat 28, bajri 34 and maize 56 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Matar 10 inches, minimum at Thasra 1 inch and 25 cents, at Kaira 2 inches 66 cents, total 28 inches and 70 cents. Resowing of bajri retarded in Anand, Borsad and Kapadvanj Talukas owing to heavy rains, and commenced in Mehmadabad and Nadiad. Rice, bavta and kodra doing well. Bajri 35, wheat 50 and rice 21 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 3 inches 79 cents, total 27·30. Cotton crops in some low lands damaged by excessive rains, and will have to be resown. Break in weather since Sunday. Rice 22, bajri 30 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas, maximum in Pardi 17·93, minimum in Olpad 5·97. Young crops doing well in Mandvi, Bulsar and Pardi Talukas; heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some places and damaged crops in others. Fever and cough in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 38 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district maximum in Taloda 4 inches 13 cents, minimun in Dhulia 1 inch 27 cents. Young crops promising; till and bajri sowing nearly completed. Fever in Dhulia and Savda Talukas. Public health generally good. Bajri 42 and wheat 33 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain in Igatpuri 22 inches 9 cents, Peint 20 inches 20 cents: in other talukas maximum in Dindori 4 inches 73 cents minimum in Malegaon 87 cents. Bajri sowing continues; young plants promising. Break in the weather is desired in Kalvan to commence bajri sowing; transplantation continues in the dangi parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 30½, bajri 31 and rice 173.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 26th; heavy on 22nd; total of week 4·74 inches; total to date 79·22, being 36·32 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 21st, 30, cool on 22nd, rose to 20 warm on 24th, and afterwards was 10, warm. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from north-west on 21st, 22nd and 24th, from south-west on 23rd and from north on 25th. Wind normal on 26th and 27th.

Thana.—Rain 19 inches 29 cents., total 85 inches 99 cents; heavy falls on Thursday and Friday throughout the district. Transplanting of rice in progress; crops good. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 26th instant).—Rain 4 inches 84 cents, total 79 inches 13 cents. Fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel and Roha Talukas. Crops good; transplantation nearly completed. Rice second sort 23 pounds 24 tolas and tur dal 19 pounds 36 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 10·95, total 85·97; rain more than enough. Transplantation and sowing completed; weeding commenced; young crops doing well. Fever in two and cattle-disease in four talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 17·50, vari 15·22 and rice 10·47.

Poona.—Rain all over the district: maximum 11 inches 47 cents in Maval Taluka and minimum 70 cents in Petha Baramati. Young crops in good condition; sowing still in progress; recent fall of rain has improved the young plants. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Havell and small-pox in Indapur Taluka. Bajri 34 and jowari 46 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Akola 3 inches 43 cents, Sangamner 2·81, Parner 2·39, Kopargaon 5·12, Rahuri 2·6, Nevasa 1·93, Shevgaon 1·74, Jamkhed 1·61, Karjat 1·44, Shrigonda 1·53 and Nagar 1·30. Kharif sowing completed in Karjat and Nagar; in progress elsewhere. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60 pounds, minimum 36; jowari maximum 96, minimum 48.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 68 cents, Barsi 1 inch 54 cents, Madha 1 inch 86 cents, Karmala 1 inch 66 cents, Pandharpur 45 cents, Sangola 39 cents, Malsiras 42 cents. Kharif sowing almost completed throughout the district. More rain required in the Sangola and Malsiras Talukas. Jowari 59½ pounds and bajri 45 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 5·33, total 17·34; in talukas Karad 3·73 Valva 2.29, Wai 3.6, Javli 12·21, Khanapur 1·50, Koregaon 3·17, Man 91 cents, Patan 10·78 and Tasgaon 2·4. Young crops thriving well; sowing of bajri nearly completed. Public health very good throughout the Collectorate. Bajri 32·17 and jowari 37·6.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Badami 1 inch 62 cents, minimum in Indi 17 cents, more required. Crop being injured by insects. Slight cattle-disease in Sindgi. Jowari 60 and bajri 54 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 4 inches 86 cents, total 26 inches 81 cents; elsewhere from 12 inches 69 cents in Chandgad to 86 cents, in Gokak. Rice crops good: kharif crops promise well; black-soil sowings progressing. Jowari 41 and bajri 42 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, varying from 4 inches 16 cents in Mugud to 20 cents in Nargund. Sowing of early jowari in progress; rice crop good; damage to crops by insects in parts of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron Talukas; in some villages of the last taluka resowing commenced, owing to young plants being damaged by them. Heavy showers necessary to destroy them. Public health good. Rice 24 and jowari 50 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 16·46, total 106·36, Kumta 12·68, Sirsi 9·65, Yellapur 11·53 and Haliyal 6·16. Rice plants thriving. Transplanting and weeding continue in Ghat talukas. Anthrax subsiding in Supa Peint; other cattle-disease in one village of Karwar Taluka. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Health generally good. Fever prevailing in parts of Sarath and Halar. Rain 6·83, total 29·32. Wheat 33, bajri 30 and jowari 44 pounds. Break much required.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 inches 12 cents, total 11·53. General health good. Crops healthy. Bajri 30, jowari 40 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 3 inches, total 21 inches 18 cents. Public health good. Sugarcane and cotton in good condition. Bajri 28, wheat 21 and rice 18 pounds.

General Remarks.—Good rain in most districts of the Presidency. More wanted in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Sowing retarded by excessive rain in parts of Gujarat and young crops injured by floods in parts of Karachi, by heavy rain in parts of Gujarat, and by insects in parts of Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of four districts.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended the 30th of June :—

At the end of December 1885 the supply of money in the market was in excess of trade requirements, and the Bank's rate for demand loans stood at 4 per cent. only. Early in January the demand for accommodation improved, and it continued to increase with but little interruption until the close of the half-year. The Bank's rate was raised on 28th January to 5 per cent., and on 4th February to 6 per cent. at which it remained till the beginning of June, when it was raised to 8 per cent. The average for the whole period was 5·92 per cent.

The net profits for the six months at Head Office and Branches amount to Rs. 13,76,931-14-11, which with Rs. 1,55,693-13-6 brought forward from the previous half-year, make a total of Rs. 15,32,625-12-5. This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax	10,00,000	0	0
II.—Transferred to reserve fund	2,00,000	0	0
III.—Transferred to bad and doubtful debt fund	96,000	0	0
IV.—Transferred to gratuity and pension fund	39,000	0	0
V.—Carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half-year	1,97,625	12	5
Total Rs....	15,32,625	12	5

The transfer to bad and doubtful debt fund is believed to be ample provision for all possible loss under this head.

The directors have been in communication with the Government of India for some time past regarding the terms of the proposed new agreement between the Government and the Bank. It is expected that the matter will be settled shortly.

During the half-year Mr. C. M. Moore, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. J. J. Keswick, and Mr. E. Elliot, resigned their seats as directors on proceeding to England, and the board, by virtue of section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead, Mr. H. Gladstone of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee, Mr. A. Wilson, of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., and Mr. W. R. T. Aitken, of Messrs. John Elliott and Co.

At the annual general meeting in August, Mr. J. C. Macgregor and Mr. W. R. T. Aitken retire from office as directors, but are eligible for re-election, auditors will also have to be elected and their remuneration fixed. The present auditors, Mr. W. A. Browne and Mr. M. Meugens, offer themselves for re-election.

In March last, Mr. R. Hardie, secretary and treasurer of the Bank, was invited by the Government of India to be a member of the Finance Committee and the directors had pleasure in granting him the necessary leave. Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, deputy secretary, officiates in his absence.

BURMA.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POST OFFICE CLERK.—Skidmore, a post office clerk who got five years' rigorous imprisonment the other day from the Additional Recorder, a jury having found him guilty of criminal breach of trust, has been released on appeal to the Special Court. The learned Judges found that there had been a misdirection of the jury by the learned Additional Recorder. The arrangements for hearing this appeal were not for the Crown as good as they might have been. The Crown was represented by the Government Advocate who did *not* prosecute in the Additional Recorder's Court and who therefore came newly into the case. The Counsel for the accused, Mr. Allen, on the other hand, had defended, Skidmore in the Lower Court, and was therefore thoroughly up in every point of the case.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Autumnal Remedies.—Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill-health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints connected with changes of season. All affections of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-seated inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty pangs alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

LUNACY IN BENGAL.

THE report on the lunatic asylums of Bengal is not without general interest. At the end of 1885 there were 955 persons in the asylums of Bhaugalpur, Dullanda, Dakka, Patna, Berhampore, and Kuttak, as compared with 919 at the end of the previous year. The percentage of recovery was also slightly larger, being 9·89 against 9·77 in 1884. The number of criminal lunatics increased from 363 to 387. Fifty criminal lunatics were discharged or transferred, 30 died, but 93 new criminal lunatics were admitted, and 11 old criminals re-admitted. Of the new admissions, 27 were charged with murder, 12 with culpable homicide, attempt to murder, grievous hurt and hurt, seven for attempting to commit suicide, 18 with theft, and the remainder with such crimes as arson, house-breaking, trespass, &c. The chief causes of insanity were as usual, the excessive use bhang and intemperence, while nine cases are attributed to hereditary predisposition, seven to fevers, and five to epilepsy. The health of the inmates of the asylums was generally good, and the absence of injuries of any kind at all the asylums except Dakka and Dullanda speaks well for the care and humanity exercised over the patients. Altogether notwithstanding the increased number of inmates, the total number of deaths was only 73 as compared with 87 in 1884. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 86,171, which was less by Rs. 5,524 than that of the previous year. The average cost of each lunatic's diet per diem was one anna and six pies, being the same as in 1884. The European asylum at Bhauanipur contain 29 persons of whom 13 were Europeans, 14 East Indians, and 2 Armenians. Twenty persons were admitted during the year, of whom 12 were males and eight females sixteen being from the civil population, and one a soldier. During the year three persons were discharged cured, three were despatch to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, twelve were made over to their friends, three were sent to Europe as still insane, and one died. The total expenditure amounted of Rs. 19,731, and the amount contributed by the friends of paying patients was Rs. 12,338.

A NEW BRITISH POSSESSION.

A REPORT on the Keeling or Cocos Islands, the formal annexation of which to the Straits Settlements was notified last year, has been laid before the Legislative Council at Singapore by Commander Adams of H.M.S. Espoir, who was sent to the islands last summer for the purpose of investigating their present condition. The islands belong to the Ross family, consisting of two sisters and seven brothers, five of whom are settled on the islands. They were all taught trades in Scotland, and are therefore able to direct the energies of the natives, who are well-trained, healthy-looking, and content with their lot. The natives devote themselves chiefly to fishing and growing coccanuts, but poultry is raised in large quantities on the islands, and a few sheep are reared. There is drinking water in abundance, except on one island. There is some imported labour on the islands, but it is discouraged by the Rosses, and is gradually disappearing. The only currency on the islands consists of parchment notes signed by the head of the Ross family, hard coin being prohibited in the interest of innocence and subordination. The harbour, a lagoon in a coral reef, is accessible to ships drawing twenty feet of water, and is well sheltered. Stores of all kinds are obtained from Batavia and stored and retailed by the Ross family. Ship-building is carried on with success, a schooner of 178 tons built on the islands having reached Great Britain, and been classed A1 18 years. About three vessels every two years call at the islands for water on their way from Australia to India, and a chartered ship leaves annually for Europe with local produce. Hurricanes are not unknown, the last severe one having been in 1875. To guard against fire the islanders keep watch regularly at nights, and one of the Ross family takes charge of the boats every night. Rats, introduced from a wrecked ship, have proved a curse by climbing the cocoanut trees and spoiling the nuts. The population, excluding the governing family, comprises 376 Cocos born natives and 139 Bantammers. Commander Adams speaks with great respect of the Ross administration and of the good behavour and law-abidingness of the community.

THE JEWS OF KHIVA.

THE civil life of the Jews in Khiva, who are estimated to number about 6,000 souls, is regulated by several curious customs. As regards taxation, every five years the Minister of Finance writes to the heads of the Jewish Congregations. A Committee consisting of the Bethdin and Wardens assesses each member of the congregation; students of the Talmud, widows and orphans being wholly exempt from the payment of taxes. The Jews have their own police, who also serve as a fire brigade. The police shut the entrances to the Jewish quarter at sunset, and reopen them at sunrise the next morning, and they are also charged with the supervision of the Jewish prison in which criminals from other parts of the Khanate, if sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, are confined. Women are never imprisoned, and are therefore let off with a fine. The prisoners are treated with great consideration. Heads of families are liberated on the eve of Sabbaths and festivals in order that they may spend these days with their wives and children. At the close of the sacred days they return to prison. They are also temporarily released on occasions of family rejoicings and on the death and burial of relatives. The Bethdin acts as the Jewish Criminal Court, and sits for this purpose twice a week in the house of the Chief Rabbi. The present secretary of the congregation, Muley Yacub, is in high favour with the Emir on account of his fidelity, integrity, and great business capacity. He is also highly esteemed by the English, French, and other European merchants who have commercial relations with Khiva, or have erected factories in the country itself. The confidence which the Emir places in Muley Yacub is apparent from the fact that to him his Highness has entrusted the management of all his financial affairs.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham *vs* David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For hearing of preliminary issue as to Jurisdiction.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kasam Haji Metha *vs* Haji Faki Ismail walad Faki &c,—J C Cama—Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

234-86—Tyabjee and D—Saleh Mahomed Ahmed and another *vs* Haji Ebrahim Oosman—T H Pearse.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

121-86—C E Milvain—R F Strachan *vs* H Derry—T H Pearse.

130-86—Chalk and W—Radhabai *vs* Hurry Bhasker—In person.

132-36—Hore, C and B—Luxmibai *vs* Heerabai and another—Little, S, F and N.

134-86—Payne, G and S—Allibhoy Khatow *vs* Kesserbai und others—Macfarlane and E.

137-86—Bomonji and H—Dhanbaiji *vs* Nathoo Lalji—Little, S, F and N.

139-86—Thakurdas D and C—Alibhoy Babaji *vs* Alibhoy Bhaijibhoy &c—Winter and B.

142-86—Thakurdas D and C—Samrondas Latkondas alias Dhirajram *vs* Haribhai Rasikdas and another—Hore, C and B.

143-86—Mulji B and B—Dharsibhai Jassa *vs* Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

146-86—Little, S, F and N—Edwart Bates and others *vs* Purdhan Walliji—Payne, G and S.

150-86—Little, S, F and N—Meherabebee *vs* Haji Sheer Mahomed bin &c—Thakurdas, D and C.

151-86—Crawford and B—Raisey Ameerchund *vs* Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia—J C Cama.

122-86—Little, S, F and N—Tarachund Luchminarayen *vs* Runchordas alias Chimunlal Muggonlal and others—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Mulookchund *vs* Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, and N.

Long Causes.

4-86—Little S F and N—The Gelert steam-ship Co *vs* The ship County of Caithness, her tackle, apparel and furniture—Winter and B—(Admiralty suit.)

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others *vs* Dolatram Nanooram—Craigie L and O.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhy Watcha *vs* C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co *vs* The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

For Consent Decree.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwawanath *vs* Josey Surajram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

Long Causes.

539-76—Little. S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another *vs* Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

139-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal *vs* Maganlal Manchund and others—Hore, C and B.

140-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal *vs* Maganlal Manchund and others—Hore, C and B.

141-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal *vs* Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—Wilkin and B, and Hore, C and B.

THE BLANEY SCHOOL.

THE following is a list of subscriptions to the Blaney School :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India (per Mr E Freeborn)	682 8	Mrs Wilson	18 0
		G E Ormiston	16 0
		F F Adam	15 0
		Mrs Reifferschied (half-yearly)	12 0
Dr Blaney (half-yearly)	150 0	G M	10 0
F Rowland	100 0	J W Smith	10 0
F L Latham	100 0	R Gilbert	10 0
W J B	50 0	Dr Sidney Smith	10 0
Lanowlie Church (per W Shipp)		G W M	10 0
Esq	50 0	J P Cornforth	10 0
A Bapty	50 0	C L	10 0
Capt H W Passy	36 0	J M S	10 0
E C K Ollivant (half-yearly)	30 0	H O Yeld	10 0
J E Dewar	30 0	C M	10 0
C T Elton	30 0	R Scott	10 0
A Hay	25 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in 20 lakhs of wire transfers, and Rs. 4,000 in drafts being sold at 1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee. This has been interpreted here as showing that Government have now determined to go on placing their drafts at market rates, and the effect has been to give an additional impetus to the downward tendency already apparent. Opening at a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday's closing quotations, it soon became evident that buyers, both bankers and private remitters, were anxious to secure bills, and before the close of business a further fall of 1-16d. was established. Ready rates now are :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 17-32d. to 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1-76¼.	,,

For future delivery it is practically impossible to give reliable quotations, sellers in the existing scarcity of bills being able to make special terms. Private telegraphic for August delivery was done during the forenoon at 1s. 4½d., but later in the day there were no sellers at that figure. For November-December delivery 3 months' Credits could be negotiated at 1s. 4½d. at, which there is nothing offering, while the banks are not sellers of distant delivery unless with cover in view.

Bar Silver in London yesterday declined ½d per oz. to 4s. 3½d., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 4 7-16d. per rupee. On this level the metal is taking the lead of Exchange in the downward movement, instead of following, which is rather a significant feature. Still, the pace at which rates are now falling is almost certain to bring about a reaction before long, and we should not be surprised, if to-day proved to be the lowest point for a time. The very rapidity of the fall must tend to arrest the demand for remittance, while drawers will be attracted by the advantage they have already secured, and small as the amount of mercantile paper now making may be, it is pretty certain that there are more in reserve than have been selling for some little time past.

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the mint on 17th July 1886..	35,58,227
Silver received during the week	72,957
	36,31,184
Silver belonging to private individuals.....	1,11,682
	37,42,866
Last week	35,71,163

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet and dul The actual amount of paper in the market is very limited, nevertheless speculators look like being able to cover in their sales for this month's delivery, without having to pay high rates. We quote Fours Ready Rs. 97 1-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100§.

SHARES continue inactive, but values are more firmly supported than formerly. In Spinning and Weaving Mills, we notice an improvement of Rs. 25, in Framjee Petit and Manockjee Petit's are Rs. 5 higher. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.'s shares are in request at Rs. 1,800 for Rs. 1,000 paid. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have recovered to Rs. 2,900 for first, Rs. 720 for second issue.

COTTON comes steadier from Liverpool. Prices yesterday were unchanged both for spots and arrivals, but the sales reached 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats. This in the face of the heavy fall in the Silver Exchanges is indicative of considerable firmness, the effect no doubt of the exceptionally strong statistical position.

Here we have had a quiet market to-day. We have not heard of any business of importance, and nominally we should say rates were unchanged, although if anything perhaps sellers of new Cotton would have accepted slightly easier rates consequent on the very favourable reports now being received from up-country regarding the growing crop. The appearance of the weather here this evening, however, is not quite so encouraging, as there can be no doubt that a recurrence of heavy rain at this juncture would do a great deal of harm.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull and unchanged all round. Sellers continue as firm as ever, but the Home markets afford no incentive to export business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton..	948 bales.
Wheat	37,352 cwts.
Linseed	5,280 ,,
Rapeseed	4,865 ,,
Gingelly	2,595 ,,

FREIGHTS are quite steady. The s. s. Clan Sinclair has booked a full cargo for Marseilles at 18s. 9d., and the s. s. Mameluke has made engagements for Messina at 27s. 6d. Business for Dunkirk is reported, August-September loading, at half 18s. 9d., half £1.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	731½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£60
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Azoia Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	660
Dholera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	1:	150
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10.	1,375
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	350	500	500	Rs. 45	700
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khanagum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Premier of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	641
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	415
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	4100	..	..	4160½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.....	125	200	165	Rs. 20	160
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue...	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	650
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	720
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..	4
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	104	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics' Building Co	4,000	53	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	103	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. c.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Scoudy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	9½
Thresher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	60	2,070
Thresher & Co., Ld. ..	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.	125
W. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	207½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,808	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manfg. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	695
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	4
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	456
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld...	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	167
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills ...	580	500	500	..	640
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	905
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,095x
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	135
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hinguraghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	100	500	Rs. 25	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	100	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer All Spin. Co..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,132½
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
Khatao Maskunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Gopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	100	1,000	Rs. 125	2,855
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,277½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	183½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning, algaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
Narayan Cotton Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900xd
Ripon.....	541	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Shoolapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	750
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co....	770		1,000	..	825

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,800

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 29.

Owen, Capt, Bl R A, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Herbert, Capt, Bl 17th Lancers, on medical Certificate, to England.

JULY 28.

Russell, Lt, Bo R E, on leave.

JULY 29.

Dennis, Maj, Bl 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, to England.
Winter, Capt, Bl 1st Wilst Regt, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 30th July, 1886.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "A" Company :—Vols. E. W. Pyrke and Jacob Whachasky.

It is requested that any officers, non-commissioned officers and Volunteers who may wish to be instructed in Gun Drill will send their names to Head-quarters at once, as arrangements will be made to commence a course without delay.

The Prospectus and Entrance List of the Bombay Presidency Annual Central Meeting having been received can be seen at Head-quarters. The subscription list will be circulated through companies, and it is requested that the list may be passed by officers Commanding companies as quickly as possible and returned to Head-quarters by Officer Commanding F Company. Entries to be made at Head-quarters.

By order,

H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

TO Strengthen and Preserve your sight use the "EUREKA" Spectacles and eyeglasses, as worn by most of the distinguished celebrities of the World. Adapted personally and by correspondence.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square ..... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square..... ,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square..... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs).. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case..... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : East.-St. 1, Bombay : 44, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLLETON—July 24, at Nagpur, C P, Lady Colleton, of a daughter.

PECK—July 22, at Midnapore, the wife of Surgeon F S Peck, Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHERRY—July 19, at Nellore, Ella Gladys Zuleenie, (Zoo) the dearly loved infant daughter of John and Adeline Cherry, D P W, aged 5 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

THE new Cabinet is at length in process of formation. Lord Halsbury as Lord Chancellor, Mr. W. H. Smith as Secretary for War, and Lord George Hamilton as First Lord of the Admiralty, will hold the same posts as in the last Conservative administration. The announcement that Lord Iddesleigh would go to the Foreign Office, Lord Randolph Churchill to the Exchequer, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the Irish Office, is confirmed. The last named appointment is, in the circumstances of the time, the most responsible of all, but it by no means carries with it either the dignity or the emoluments of the office which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach held in the late Administration. Not only will the new Chief Secretary for Ireland draw less pay than he had as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he will revert to an office which he first held twelve years ago, and which at that time, and for the greater part of the term of Mr. Gladstone's administration, and during Lord Salisbury's administration last year, did not carry Cabinet rank with it. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will of course have a place in the Cabinet, and he will with the exception of his chief be the most responsible member of the Administration until the crisis in Irish affairs is passed. But he has abdicated a position of comparatively easy dignity for one of burdensome responsibility, and the pluck and disinterestedness which he has shown ought to be recognized. The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be as essentially an ornamental as the new Chief Secretary will be a hardworking member of the new Irish administration. Lord Londonderry is a young peer who as Viscount Castlereagh represented County Down in two Parliaments. His successes, if he has won any, have thus far been social rather than political, but as he has great wealth he may revive, even in these serious times, something of the brilliancy of the Castle in its days of gaiety. The only political fact about him which carries importance with it just now is that according to the 1883 edition of Dod he is "not pledged as to the Home Rule question." Will this make him a more useful Viceroy than some others who, not having had to contest County Down, did not take the precaution of keeping an open mind on this subject ?

THE Governor of Bombay, Sir Lepel Griffin, and lesser lights whose zeal for good works is not less commendable than theirs, have of late had their say on the subject of technical education, as some others of us have had our say at many times during the last two years. But we are conscious—rather painfully conscious—that although we have an eminent educationist at the head of affairs in the Presidency, there has been little better in the midst of much speaking about it than a genial playing with the fringe of a great subject. People in Bombay have been for a long time anxious to do something in the matter ; but they have all along needed guidance. There is light at hand—brilliant light—if it were only set upon the hill, so that some earnest spirits amongst us might realize a little more clearly than they do the advantage to the stagnant cause of technical education in Bombay of having a Governor who before he came to India enjoyed the reputation of being an expert in educational science. Light has shone at last, but it comes from the Himalayas, not from the Ghats. The memorandum about technical education which the Viceroy has caused to be drawn up should remind the promoters of the almost forgotten Ripon Technical School in Bombay that the object to which they first applied themselves nearly two years ago seems still as far from accomplishment as it was then. If it helps them to arrive at any clear idea as to the lines on which the school is to be established it will do good service. In one direction, indeed, the note points out a definite field of work. In the Bombay Presidency, as in Madras, there is no adequate provision for teaching law. Bengal, where truth to say, the lawyers are at least plentiful enough, is much better off in this respect, and the local Governments are urged to follow Bengal's good example and establish law classes in the first grade colleges. But it was not with a view of improving the quality or increasing the supply of lawyers that in the fervour of their early love for the movement some of our leading citizens promised their rupees for the promotion of technical education. They were confronted with an educated society to whom there were open only these professions each overstocked. They wanted to open out an alternative profession to young men who did not want to be lawyers, who were not tempted to become doctors by seeing deserving members of the faculty trying to grow rich on forty rupees a month, and who affected to think a clerk's wages scarcely good enough for a graduate. To them, therefore, the paragraph in the Simla memorandum which deals with medical and legal education will afford little help. But the memorandum is replete with suggestions concerning industrial schools and the dissemination of industrial training. The recommendation that a technical branch be attached to middle or high schools wherever special training in any local industry is required comes more nearly than any other to a realization of the ideal which was set up here many months ago. But like most of the recommendations in the memorandum, it is vague and indeterminate, and we are left to guess whether in the view of the Supreme Government young India is to be trained in a workshop or in a school, and whether a school can be turned into a workshop without parting from its educational influence. The most that can be done, unless special professional schools are established, is not to teach trades but to prepare boys for learning trades—to give them a general education of a technical character which they can apply to the special requirements of a particular craft. We hope that this limitation upon the possibilities of the case will not discourage the promoters of the enterprise which still awaits execution in Bombay. Nor need they be discouraged by the caste difficulties which the author of the memorandum signalises, and which, powerful as they may be in restricting a Hindu's choice of a profession, are limited in their operation, and as he says are losing something of their force. The memorandum will prove to be a State paper of some value if a revival and a completion of the Ripon Technical School project in Bombay should be numbered in its first fruits.

A RATHER embittered controversy has broken out between the *Rangoon Gazette* and the *Pioneer* on the subject of the leasing of the ruby mines in Upper Burma. As a quarrel there is nothing in it to interest outsiders ; as a help to the elucidation of a matter of some interest to Burma which has lain in obscurity for some time past it is not undeserving of attention. The controversy, at all events, has ended well. It has led to a distinct disavowal of the report that a French syndicate were at the back of an attempt by a well-known London jeweller to obtain a concession of the mines. Not only is there no Frenchman in the case, but at all events as recently as the 21st of last month, when Lord Randolph Curchill called attention to it during the debate on the Indian Budget, the Under-Secretary for India was able to say that no arrangement had been made with a French syndicate, but an arrangement with Messrs. Streeter was under consideration. Whether or not the arrangement has been completed since does not appear. The India Office may have been dissuaded from closing with the New Bond Street jeweller and his friends by the strong condemnation which Lord Randolph Churchill passed upon the idea of allowing either the petroleum springs or the ruby mines of Upper Burma to pass out of the hands of the Government of India. So far as the quarrel between the Rangoon paper and the *Pioneer* is concerned "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong" is the most that either of them can say. The *Pioneer* was wrong in asserting that the Streeter syndicate had obtained the concession ; and the *Rangoon Gazette* was wrong in asserting that a French syndicate was at the back of the negotiations. Apparently the *Pioneer* was equally wrong in alleging that the French syndicate was represented in the negotiations, not by the New Bond Street jeweller and his friends, but by a local firm at once identified by the Rangoon paper as Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., for the local representative of that firm has authorized the announcement that the report that his firm ever have been in league with the French or any other foreign interest is absolutely devoid of foundation After this it will seem not unreasonable to hope that since the British occupation there never has been any real danger of a surreptitious intervention of French speculators in the mining interests of Upper Burma. Any toleration of an enterprise of that kind would be inexcusable. If there was anything which more than Theebaw's hostility and his lawless disregard of his obligations to the British Government and its subjects forced us to occupy his country, it was the quasi-commercial intrigues which threatened, by means of mining, railway and banking concessions, to introduce French influence on the Irrawaddy. We have disposed of danger thus threatened, and we shall not allow it to be brought even remotely in prospect by permitting Frenchmen to acquire, by a process of ingenious deception, an interest in the country which we would not tolerate in Theebaw's time. Upon that point public opinion will be absolute and unwavering. The Government, indeed, must be urged to act circumspectly in this matter. The earth oil wealth of Upper Burma is large, and the monopoly in it which the Burmese Government exercised in the late reign brought in a revenue which was large even when managed by a corrupt and incapable administration, and which under more careful regulation may become an important item in the revenue of the province. The ruby mines, though not of the fabulous wealth that imaginative publicists have deemed them to be, are at all events valuable enough to have tempted the cupidity of capitalists far and near, and they must not be disposed of to the first comer and in forgetfulness of the fact that the Government hold them in a trust which ought to be discharged faithfully and on calculation. This is not the time to part with any rights that the State enjoys in Burma, and until the province is settled the less the Government think about parting with resources of which it has not ascertained the value the better The alarm about French intriguing may have a good or a bad foundation, but we cannot be unmindful of the service that has been done by those who have raised it, and who by raising it have given an opportunity for protesting in advance against an alienation of State rights without due regard to State interests.

THE Bihar indigo planters have gone beyond all other objectors to the income-tax, inasmuch as besides denouncing the monstrosity of the impost they have taken counsel's opinion on the question whether they can be called upon to pay it, and counsel's opinion is decidedly in favour of resistance. The question turns upon the interpretation of the provision of the Income Tax Act which limits its application to income derived from "sources other than agriculture." The planters say that they are cultivators, drawing their income from an essentially agricultural pursuit ; the Collector of the Champarun District says that they are not cultivators, not being in direct possession of the land they cultivate. Of course there is indigo planting and indigo planting, but the planters do not in all cases work upon the same system. Under one system the planter directly hires land either from an owner or a tenant, cultivates it by means of hired labour, and prepares and brings his crop to market as a ryot would. He is so obviously a cultivator that the authorities appear willing to exempt planters who grow according to this method from the operation of the Act, income thus made being held to be made directly from the profits of agriculture. But the case is different where the planter is intermediate between the owner and the ryot, paying the rent and cesses, and in return getting the ryot's labour at contract rates, finding the seed, and finding also the brains without which the important and delicate processes of indigo cultivation and indigo preparation could not successfully be conducted. In this case, quite as much as in the other, all the risks of agriculture fall upon the planter ; all the charges upon the land also fall upon him, and there seems full warrant for counsel's opinion that "the indigo planter is a skilled agriculturist, whose occupation is, by a combination of skill and capital, to cultivate a very peculiar and precarious crop on land the use of which he obtains on the best terms he can." In this there is a case for the Government to answer at all events, and there must be not a few contributories to the income-tax who would be thankful if they could show cause against their liability as effectively as the Bihar indigo planters have done.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So far back as 1879 the Government of India laid down a strict rule that in future no person other than a native of India shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. When the sanction is asked for, it is also necessary to show why a native of India cannot be appointed to the vacant office.

It seems that this rule has been practically a dead-letter. I should like to give you an instance of this. Mr. Shivshanker Govindram was twice acting as a magistrate, and the public expected him once more to hold the place. But what is their surprise to find Mr. Webb appointed ! It is, moreover, feared that Mr. Shivshanker's claims are once more to be passed over when there will be a fresh vacancy on the magisterial bench shortly.

Those trying to claim new rights should not forget to critically observe that the rights already gained are not neglected by the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

HINDU.

[* The appointment referred to is an acting appointment, and is therefore not in contravention of the Resolution in question.—ED., *B. G.*]

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was amongst the earliest to arrive of the patrons of the splendid Evening Concert of Saturday evening last, which had also the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, Major-General and Miss Solly-Flood, the Judge Advocate-General of Bombay and Mrs. Wardrop, and at which there was a crowded and brilliant audience. Under the management of Mr. Chisholm, the programme was most admirably varied ; and although in deference to so cultured an assembly, classical works were felt to be necessary, there could be no complaint of lighter numbers being neglected when every case of re-demand for a performer got for us an old English ballad or French gavotte. It appeared to be agreed on all hands that a young lady violiniste gave us the most important item of the evening, in a solo on the instrument the difficulties of which she appears to have quite vanquished. Her tone is peculiarly steady and full throughout ; but in the higher registers her evenness, certainty, facility, and knowledge of resource, seem perfectly exceptional. The applause which followed her really delightful performance was the most marked of the evening ; and in response she gave us what I think was a Minuet de la Cour, popular in the time of Louis XVI., in which the talented young lady showed power of attack and decision on every part of the instrument, equal to the feeling and expression displayed in her graver selection. Next in importance, although apparently not in interest for the audience, came the very splendid piece of chamber-music for violin, viola, and violincello, in which the same young lady took the leading instrument. It would have been more convenient if the name of the instrumental works had been inserted in the book of words ; but many of your readers would have recognised this piece if only by the marvellous passages where successive instruments took up runs as those of higher compass left off, carrying on the theme from the clear high notes of the violin steadily down to the deep pure tones of the magnificently handled violincello. Mr. Dixon showed considerable power and cultured feeling in his tenor songs, and was warmly received. The cello obligato to the "Lullaby," being played a few feet back on the stage, could not be heard properly. Colonel Brook-Meares's grand voice entirely filled the room, and was alone in doing so. The glorious recitative : *Hai gia viuta*, and the aria *Vendro mentre is sospiro*, formed the finest vocal item of the evening, if the trio *Vieni al Mar*, in which also Colonel Brook-Meares took part, or the exquisite Cradle song by Randegger, sung by a very young lady, be excepted. This latter item demanded great attention, as, in a voice of extreme beauty, there was the added charm of marked devotion to light and shade ; and, Surgeon-Major Close's obligato being characterised by almost religious subjection to the voice which he was accompanying, whole bars were quite inaudible. The graceful mellow and yet powerful voice which told us yet once more the pretty tale of "The Miller and the Maid," would have been, I thought, still more heartily appreciated in a newer selection, but even a rapturous and deserved recall only obtained for us still another fragment of the old, old story. Regrets were expressed that Mr. Chisholm did not sing for us in solo ; and the appearance of a very distinguished pianiste at the piano as accompanyist of some of the earlier numbers, gave us hope of a solo on the magnificent instrument lent by Marcks and Co., which were disappointed. From points of view both of art and finance, the concert was all of the success expected of it. The house presented a splendid appearance ; but, although said to be acoustically improved by certain measures taken under advice of experts, the room is plainly not good for sound. As it is likely, nevertheless, that most of the best music of the station will be given in the Assembly Rooms, may I present the Committee with two suggestions, one gay, and offered by a friend ; the other grave, and given by your correspondent. The first is, that banners, alternately square, triangular, and double-pointed, in varied colors, and illuminated with the crests and monograms of the projectors of the Assembly Rooms, be hung round the room from the cornice, with a view to preventing whatever degree of unpleasant echo or reverberation it is that appears equally to affect a fast or a slow, a loud or a low, enunciation. My own opinion, formed after some little experience, is, that music—chamber music especially—can never be satisfactorily heard from the present stage ; and my suggestion would be, that a semi-circular rostrum, three feet high, be placed, for such performances, against one of the sides of the room, the seats being arranged in larger semi-circles around it. If entrance and exit were to be arranged for through each of the wings of the building, both would be much facilitated. Lastly, after the commencement of an item, there should be no admittance until its termination, and no moving in the hall should until then be permitted.

Any one leaving the general dire

TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN UPPER BURMA.

A BRITISH FORCE ENTRAPPED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHWEBO, JULY 24.

The guerilla war continues. A force, consisting of fifty men of the Hampshire Regiment, one hundred men of the 43rd Assam Infantry, forty men of the 5th Bombay, and 2 guns of the Mountain Battery, under Colonel Baker, went out the other day from Mandalay to Lamaing, 16 miles north-east. They burnt three rebel villages. Getting to the east our men fared badly by going slap bang into an amuscade in a jungle so thick that they could scarcely see three paces before them.

The casualties on our side were one sepoy of the 5th Bombay killed and nine wounded, one sergeant of the Hampshire Regiment dangerously wounded, and one bhisee killed. The enemy's loss is unknown. Four dead bodies only were seen. Our men had a hard time of it. For twenty-three hours they were without food marching.

This message is delayed by the interruption of the line. The rebels are constantly cutting the telegraph wire, taking away a mile or two of the wire, with which it is said they make slugs.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 29.

Pandit Ram Narain, pleader, who officiated as Judge of the Chief Court for some time last year, died on Tuesday at Rawul Pindi, where he had gone on account of ill-health.

ACCIDENTS AT LAHORE.

The roof of Rattan Singhs' liquor-shop fell in at 9-30 on Wednesday morning, killing one native. Several houses in the city have fallen down. Many others are unsafe.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

Two soldiers, telegraph signallers, were charged at the Chief Court on Wednesday with embezzlement, in January last, at the Meean Meer Telegraph Office and discharged, the evidence being insufficient to support the charge.

FATAL *FRACAS* IN THE PUNJAB.

TEN LIVES LOST.

It is reported that in a dispute about land in a village about twelve miles from Lahore, both parties freely used clubs. Nine men and one woman were killed in the *fracas*. The police authorities have gone to investigate the matter.

LATER.

From authentic information it appears that a *fracas* occurred at a village near Raiwind in the Lahore district. Of the defending party three men were killed and three wounded, one severely of the assailing party, two being slightly wounded. The bodies were conveyed to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for *post mortem* examination. The police have arrested eight men, six others absconded, but it is expected will be caught shortly.

MR. STEPHEN'S THE BICYCLIST.

Mr. Stephens, the bicyclist, arrived at Lahore on Wednesday, where he intends staying a few days.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL WALLACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Colonel Wallace, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, has met with a serious trolly accident at the scene of the break near Amballa. He had a narrow escape with his life.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee has had under consideration two distinct proposals with regard to the Provincial contracts—one to place the contracts on an entirely new basis, the other to modify and adjust the contracts on the existing lines. It is probable that the Government of India will incline favourably to the latter proposal. The objection to the more sweeping reform is that it would give to the Provinces too large a share of independence in financial matters.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Colonel Ridgeway is still at Kham-i-Ab. The health of the party is fair. The heat is intense. The rest of the party are at Shadian, where the climate is good.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

General Low has gone to the Minhla district, where there is considerable disturbance. General Anderson is in Mingyan, in the Yemethen districts, superintending the operations against the insurgents in that quarter.

The latest news from Bhamo report that all is quiet on the frontier. The Kachins are working on the roads to Bhamo, a circumstance never known before.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, JULY 28, NIGHT.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Randolph Churchill Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Iddesleigh Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Lord Halsbury has been appointed Lord High Chancellor, the Right Hon'ble W. H. Smith has been appointed Secretary of State for War, and Lord George Hamilton has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE LEADER OF THE COMMONS.

The statement that Lord Randolph Churchill would be the leader of the House of Commons is confirmed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD SALISBURY'S IRISH POLICY.

The Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain endorses Lord Hartington's promise to support Lord Salisbury's in his Irish policy.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A Convention has been signed at Pekin between the British and Chinese Governments, which provides for the continuance of the decennial Missions from Burma to China. In it the Chinese Government also agree to the establishment of British rule throughout Burma, and promise to encourage the development of trade, which will be regulated by a special Convention. A Commission for the delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier will be appointed. The English Mission which was to have gone into Thibet will be countermanded owing to the Chinese Government apprehending local difficulties. Finally the Chinese Government engage to promote trade between India and Thibet.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

A Convention between England and China has been signed on the 24th, by which the Chinese Government agree to recognize the supremacy of British rule in Burma, to protect and encourage trade between Burma and China, and to the delimitation of the frontier by a joint Commission. The conditions under which trade will be conducted will be regulated by the Convention. Her Majesty's Government have agreed that the customary decennial Missions to China shall continue. It having been represented to Her Majesty's Government during the course of the negotiations that the Chinese Government apprehend local difficulties in connection with the proposed mission to Thibet, Her Majesty's Government have consented, at the earnest request of the Chinese Ministers, and in proof of the friendly feeling towards China, to countermand the Mission. The Chinese Government have engaged to take steps to promote trade between India and Thibet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Major-General W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., R.A., Inspector General of Artillery, is dead.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co,'s s. s. India, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived at Plymouth yesterday afternoon.

The same Co.'s s. s. Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left Port Said yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion which left Bombay for Trieste on the 16th inst. arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3 15-16
The Manchester market is steady.		
4 „ Rupee Paper	.....	68¼
4½ „ „	.....	70¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	.....	101⅜
3½ „ Sterling Loan	.....	101
4½ „ French Rentes	.....	110½
Bar Silver	.....	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Turkish Route Right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, 28.

10 p.m.	80·2

THURSDAY, 29.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·5

A CLAIM for Rs. 25,000 damages for demurrage, arising in consequence of the ship County of Caithness striking the steam-ship Gelert as the latter was lying in Bombay harbour on the 22nd inst., was heard before Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday. The Gelert, belonging to the Gelert Steam Ship Company, was about 4 p. m. on the 22nd inst. lying off Mody Bay, when the County of Caithness, then about to proceed to Calcutta with a cargo of salt, came into collision with her. The Gelert was considerably damaged amidships on the starboard side, and although she was to have left on the following day for Moulmein, she was detained for necessary repairs; and hence the present claim. The defence was that, at the time of the collision, the County of Caithness was in charge of a duly qualified pilot, the employment of whom was compulsory by law; and that, if the collision was occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any person, it was occasioned by the pilot. Defendants did not admit the alleged damage to the Gelert; and affirmed that, by reason of the warrant of attachment issued, the ship had been detained in Bombay since the 23rd inst., and they therefore claimed to recover from the plaintiffs Rs. 390-10-11 for each day until the attachment was removed. After the pleadings had proceeded a certain length, defendants' counsel applied for the appointment of two nautical assessors to hear the case, as is done in the Police Court; and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

THE officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the Crocodile Rock, lying off Cadiapatam or Muttum Point, and about 16 miles west of Cape Comorin (on which the British barque Natal struck on the 14th March on her passage from Point de Galle to Cochin) lies about half a mile S.-W. by S. of the position formerly assigned to it. From the rock the Cadiapatam or Muttum light-house bears No. 39° E., distant 36 miles. Mariners should navigate this part of the Cost with extreme caution. The bearings are magnetic.

THE movement in behalf of establishing a library and reading room at Panchgani has been started under very favourable auspices, and so confident is the managing committee of the success of the scheme that arrangements are being made to provide a new and commodious building, which it is hoped will be completed by the end of December or early in January. It is proposed that the subscription be Rs. 2 per mensem, payable in advance. Visitors desirous of becoming life members will be accepted on payment of a fee of Rs. 150. Casual visitors staying at Panchgani for a short period will enjoy the privileges of the institution on payment of a fee of Rs. 3 in advance. Travellers passing through Panchgani desirous of seeing telegrams, &c., will be allowed to do so free of charge.

A CORRESPONDENT writes asking us to draw the attention of the police to a system of blackmailing which is being carried on in the neighbourhood of the Prince's Dock. The writer, who subscribes himself "An Indirect Sufferer," says:—"A number of tindals of bad character loaf about the little native shops just outside the Dock gates. When the poor men who have been working all day come out, they are accosted by these fellows, who levy blackmail. If the coolies refuse to accede to their demands they are assaulted or threatened with assault in the town." The correspondent says that though the evil is at present a small one, it is growing daily, and adds that the blackmailers amuse themselves during the day by gambling near the Dock gates and in the neighbourhood of the godowns.

MR. A. B. STEWARD has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge in the Surat Division during the absence of Mr. Horsley.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapore during the absence of Mr. Satyendranath Tagore.

SURGEON A. MILNE, M.A., M.B., has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER, C.S., Acting First Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, has been allowed furlough for sixteen months from November 1, and Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S., Forest, Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals, and Mr. G. H. Hampton, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, privilege leave for three months.

AT a meeting to be held on the 9th proximo, the Syndicate of the Bombay University will proceed to make appointments to the various University examinerships for the current year.

THE Governor-General in Council has on the application of the Thakore Saheb sanctioned the adoption on the Morvi State Railway of the general rules for Railways in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C WODEHOUSE received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kattywar, from Colonel J. W. Watson on the 17th inst.

THE Government orders appointing Major F. M. Hunter, C.S.I., C.B., to act as Political Superintendent of Palanpore, and Captain C. W. H. Sealy to act as First Assistant Political Resident at Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, have been cancelled, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent of Palanpore during the absence of Colonel P. H. LeGeyt.

THE rails of the Bolan Railway were laid into Quetta on the 25th instant.

THE next meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council will be held on August 11th.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR has been elected unanimously by the Council an honorary member of the Statistical Society. Most foreign countries are represented by one such member, but this is the first honorary membership given to India.

As no despatch has been received from the India Office on the Native Civilian question, it is now regarded as certain that the consideration of the subject at Home was postponed owing to the dissolution of Parliament.

A TELEGRAM from London to the Allahabad paper says:—"Acting on the report of Lord Iddesleigh's Commission on the State of Trade, the Government will appoint a special Commission to inquire into the currency and silver questions."

IT is believed that the difficulty about the Afghan frontier delimitation will be settled by a compromise, under which Russia will yield all Khoja-Saleh in return for Maruchak.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent with the Boundary Commission at Kham-i-Ab:—"The Joint Commission has now practically finished the business of demarcation. Russia's claim to Khoja Saleh is now reduced to a small tract with only 8 square miles of cultivation yielding the Amir four thousand rupees revenue. The matter must, however, be decided by the Cabinets in Europe for the question hitches on to the intention of the Cabinets when negotiating the agreement of 1873. The Commission after this will probably return, though an officer may perhaps be left to erect the two or three remaining pillars when the final decision of the Cabinets is known. The heat is great and the country is fast becoming a swamp, owing to the rising of the Oxus."

NEARLY Rs. 4,000 have already been subscribed in Rangoon to the St. Barbe Memorial Fund. The sum will probably be largely increased, and it will be devoted to educational purposes by founding St. Barbe Scholarships.

A NUMBER of appeals with reference to the recent rebellion cases in Burma have been disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner. In nearly all, the sentences of transportation for life and forfeiture of property have been confirmed. As many of the prisoners are youths of eighteen, it is supposed the Government will take the earliest opportunity of granting pardon where it is possible to do so. In very few instances was it shown that the prisoners had done more than hoist a white flag, the symbol of Burmese sovereignty, in their villages where British rule had for the moment disappeared.

A QUESTION has arisen in Calcutta as to the liability of indigo planters to pay income tax. Messrs. Woodroffe and Evans were consulted, and they have expressed the opinion that the income derived from the growing of indigo is derived from "agriculture," within the meaning of that word in section 5b (1), and is therefore exempt from income tax, whether the indigo be grown under the Zerait, Assamuwar, or Khuskie systems.

FOR some years the question as to whether limestone and coal exist in sufficient quantities in the North Kachar Hills to pay for working and transit has been under discussion. In 1883-84, Mr. La Touche, of the Geological Survey, inspected the beds of limestone on the Kopili river, and also discovered a small quantity of coal of very poor quality, but the opinion seems to have been that the cost of transit of the lime would exceed the possible receipts, and that other lime could be obtained at Gauhatty at a cheaper rate. Latterly Mr. Soppit, the District Officer, has continued the attempts to discover either coal or limestone in a site where the difficulties of carriage would not be so great, and he has reported that he has been, to a certain extent, successful. At a place called Gamai Guzu, about 30 miles from the plains of Kachar, he discovered limestone, and a small quantity of fairly good coal in a small stream only eight miles from Gunjong. He is of opinion that there are large quantities of coal near the latter site, but he has not yet had time to make sure of the fact. He also found signs of an inferior coal on the Diyung river, and has pursuaded a native shopkeeper in the neighbourhood to dig into it to ascertain whether at a greater depth there is any improvement in the quality.

A SECRET memorandum from the Viceroy Li Hung-Chang to the King of Corea, written two months before negotiations for a treaty between Russia and Corea were entered upon, has just been published. It shows distinctly that Li's intention was to maintain China's control over Corea.

A TELEGRAM from Palamcottah to the *Madras Times* says that in the catastrophe in the Hindoo theatre burnt to death, while many others were injured more or less seriously.

WITH reference to the announced discovery of coal in the Punjab, the *Indian Engineer* says:—

We have to express our doubts as to the possibility of turning the field to a profitable account. The very fact of the seam being 20 to 24 inches thick carries with it the conviction that, in this country, it is not possible of mining—even on the scientific *principles* advocated by a contemporary. In England, circumstances are different, and, where such seams are worked, it is only exceptionally in connection with other minerals, such as ironstone, which is wrought at the same time with the coal—both minerals being sometimes found alternating with each other in thin bands. It is this important condition which induces capitalists at home to launch into mining undertakings of this class. Dr. Warth is evidently not aware of the fact that in this country, a miner will not work in a seam which does not admit of operations being carried on in an erect posture or so near that posture as possible. We are informed by those who have had to deal with all kinds and depths of seams, that they have invariably found a persistent avoidance on the part of miners of such of them as induce a disadvantageous working posture. We should be glad to know how Dr. Warth means to conduct his mining operations under conditions so adverse to a successful issue. Had Dr. Warth been an expert in mining matters—which we are informed he is not—he would not have held out the hope of a good mineral fuel prospect for the Punjab Railways on data so scant, or on evidence of such an imperfect kind.

THE Governor of the Straits Settlements on the evening of the 30th of June lighted the lamp in the new light-house on Pulo Pisang. The light is a revolving one of the first order, and is visible at a distance of thirty miles.

THE local Government has issued an order that the experimental borings for the artesian wells at Agra are to close, as they have not proved successful. The Municipal Board, however, are by no means satisfied with this order, and have written to the Government stating that the experiment had not had a fair trial, the site, the machinery, and the method being all alike unfavourable. It is suggested that further experimental borings should be made with the best machinery and in suitable localities.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made with the new forts and other defensive works that are being erected at Singapore. The forts are to be armed with breech-loaders, some of which have already been placed in position. Major McCullum, the Chief Engineer in charge, has been granted leave for some months to proceed to England.

THE China papers report a fatal accident on board the British corvette Cleopatra outside Port Hamilton, while the crew were engaged in prize firing. It appears that, owing to imperfect sponging, a gun exploded, killing a marine and seriously injuring another.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	75	69	80	91	77	2	79	22
July 28, Wednesday	.....		.....		.....		0	7
„ 29, Thursday	0	33	0	12	0	0	.....	
Total	76	2	81	3	77	2	79	29
Corresponding date last year	29	51	29	61	27	65	26	33

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
July 29, up to 10 a.m.	0	18
Previously registered	82	4
Total	82	22

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. T. HUMPHRY, S.C., has been allowed extension of leave for 92 days on medical certificate.

MAJOR GENERAL CARNEGY has become entitled to Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. HAY, having vacated his appointment in the Police Department, his services have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of gratuity of three months' military pay of his rank to Lieutenant J. H. de B. Harris, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, on account of the wounds received by him in an encounter with dacoits near Myingyan, Upper Burma, in February last.

SANCTION has been accorded to the purchase and substitution of Port wine for Tarragona wine. The former may be purchased locally for supply to hospitals as required for use, in the same manner as sherry, claret, &c., are purchased, on the condition that it is obtainable of fair quality and as economically as through the India Office.

IT appears that the reorganization of the Sappers and Miners, Bengal and Bombay, ordered by Her Majesty's Government in December last, has not yet been carried into effect. Madras is to the fore on this occasion, as the reorganization of the Madras Companies has been already carried out.

THE Staff salary attached to the appointment of Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, which has hitherto been Rs. 1,000 per mensem, has been reduced to Rs. 800.

IT is reported that the Government contemplate the early abolition of Bazaar Sergeants in Bengal, and the transfer of their duties to the Cantonment police or regimental provost. Should the proposal be carried out, an effort will be made to find employment, for such as may desire it, as Barrack Sergeants or as Commissariat Sergeants. The Secretary of State for India has notified that officers of the British Service holding the appointments of Adjutant-General or Quartermaster-General of the Madras and Bombay Armies, who would necessarily return to England on the expiration of their term of staff service, should in all cases be treated as General Officers with regard to passage, and that officers proceeding from England to India to take up those appointments are provided with *reserved* accommodation as for General Officers. This decision will be embodied in the Transport Regulations.

LIEUTENANT F. E. JOHNSTON, Royal Artillery, has passed the examination in Persian at Bombay in the second division of the Degree of Honor test.

THAT an officer should be passed over for promotion in the army on account of debt seems an old procedure, even under the rules now in force. The *Englishman*, however, understands that this has been done, and is likely to be done again, with respect to an officer well-known to be professionally a thoroughly competent man. Our contemporary adds:—

He has once already been superseded by a junior in his own battalion, and, it is said, is again to be passed over by another junior, this time of the sister battalion. Those who have the destinies of officers in their hands, it appears, have laid it down that it is not desirable for any one much in debt to be appointed to the command of a regiment or battalion. Now, considering the number of most indifferent soldiers, professionally, who are promoted, it would be only fair to give a good soldier who has unfortunately been unable to keep his expenditure within the limits of his receipts, the chance of recovering himself before he reaches the final stage of his career. The question is whether it is better for a regiment or battalion to have at its head an imcompetent man clear of debt, or a competent one who is short of funds.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, accompanied by Lady Reay, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, his Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. arrived yesterday at 10-25 p.m. at the Bori Bunder station by the ordinary Poona passenger train from Kirkee. His Excellency and suite on alighting drove to the Secretariat, where he will remain during his short stay in Bombay. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning at sunrise announcing His Excellency's arrival.

SALE OF THE DHURUMSEY MILL.

AFTER having had a most chequered existence, extending over a period of twenty years, this, the largest mill in India, was at last put up for sale by auction, yesterday afternoon, at the office of the agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Company, in Church Gate Street. The mill appears to have commenced its downward career, when it first got into a debt of seven lakhs, and every attempt which had since been made to rescue it from its financial troubles, only sank it deeper into debt. The interest necessarily increased with the indebtedness of the company; and each succeeding year it was found more and more difficult to declare any profit. The shareholders, some of whom had bought shares at their full value, Rs. 2,000 each, clamoured for dividends, and more than one boisterous meetings were held, at which disappointed shareholders indulged in fierce, and at times vague, denunciations against the agents, the directors, and all concerned. Latterly, they seemed to have learnt to look at the dreary prospect before them in a more philosophical spirit, and the "scenes" for which the Dhurumsey mill meetings had once gained a sort of notoriety, were no longer enacted. They saw that in the state of the company's indebtedness it would be impossible to get anything in the shape of dividend, and, therefore, at a meeting held in October 1884, they quietly agreed to a proposition placed before them by the late Mr. John Gordon, who occupied the chair, that the capital should be reduced from sixty lakhs, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, to twelve lakhs, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 400 each. The chairman told the meeting that, once the debt was paid off, they would have as good a chance as any company in Bombay of getting a dividend. But events, as we have seen, did not realize this prophecy, and the company was involved deeper into debt. In the year 1883, debentures were issued to the extent of fourteen lakhs, bearing interest at 9 per cent. Seven lakhs of the debentures were purchased by the late Bhattia millionaire, Kessowjee Jadowjee, and the remaining half were held by Goculdas Madhowjee. These two men, in conjunction with Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, then became the trustees of the company, and the property was vested in their hands. After some time, it was again found necessary to borrow a loan of four lakhs, which the millionaire advanced at 9 per cent. interest on a mortgage of the stores and the property.

After the death of Kessowjee Jadowjee two other trustees were appointed, Cursondas Natha and Mr. Rustom Dosabhoy Vakil. The interest on the loans amounted to something like two lakhs of rupees, and the company being unable to pay the debt, still less the principal, the trustees by virtue of a power contained in an indenture of mortgage determined to hold a public sale of the property. Perhaps, the view that was taken of the financial capabilities of the mill was a little too sanguine, when an agreement was made with the trustees that the loans shall be repaid by the 30th June 1886. But the company was not in a position to pay the interest, still less any portion of the principal, and on the expiry of the date mentioned in the agreement, the trustees took charge of the property and closed the mill. It was not that the mill, with its 93,000 spindles and 1,293 looms, was never able to make any profit. When the present agents came into office in August 1874, the net profit for the first two years and a quarter was no less than Rs. 7,81,00. Had this sum been available for distribution, a handsome dividend might have been declared. But whatever profit the company might make, it could not cope successfully with the steady and ever-increasing drain upon its resources. Then came the year of famine, which inflicted an additional loss of seven lakhs, and as time went on the machinery suffered from wear and tear, and the outturn could not stand comparison with that of other mills possessing the advantage of new machiney, constructed upon better principles.

During the twenty years of its existence the mill has changed several hands and assumed many names. It was originally known as the Coorla S. and W. Company, with Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji as its agents. In the financial crisis which followed the American war its shares went down considerably in value, and Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey, having bought a large number of them at the time, succeeded to the agency in 1867. Two years afterwards, the company assumed the name of the Dhurumsey S. and W. Company, and again in 1872 it was changed to the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S. and W. Company. It next came to be styled the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S. and W. Company, Limited, under which name the company has suffered many vicissitudes of fortune. In the year 1872, when the company was reorganized under a new name, its capital, which was fifteen lakhs of rupees, divided into 750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, was raised to fifty lakhs, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 2,000 each. It was at the same time arranged that the holders of the 750 original shares should receive two new shares in return for every share they had in the old company. It was stated that this arrangement had involved the company in a serious loss. In August 1874, Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co. purchased a large number of shares at Rs. 2,000 per share from Cassumbhoy, and were appointed agents for twenty-five years, on their agreeing to pay half the amount of the commission to the retiring agents. There were almost constant frictions between the new agents and some of the directors and others connected with the mill, and the only dividend the firm of Panday and Co. was able to pay was Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 per share on two different occasions. Some idea of the working and outturn of this mill may be gathered from the fact that in the year ending 30th June 1884, the total amount of coal consumed was 14,041 tons, and the total amount of yarn produced was 4,216,018 pounds, and piece-goods 4,020,727 pounds.

It was not to be wondered that a mill with such a gloomy record of its struggles for existence should have found no purchaser to give an adequate price for it at the auction sale yesterday. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Meherjee, Johnston and Company, and the room where it was held was filled with Parsees, Bhattias and Banias. But it did not require much shrewdness to see that the gathering was, with but a few exceptions, composed of idle spectators and disconsolate shareholders. The sale commenced about 3-30 p. m. with a bid of eight lakhs. For some time, there appeared to be no disposition on the part of any one to raise the bid, and the crier had well-nigh cried himself hoarse, before a Bania increased it to Rs. 8,25,000. Then the bidders warmed to their work, and the amount was quickly raised, by bids of Rs. 25,000 each, to 11 lakhs. Afterwards, the bidding went up slowly and steadily to 13 lakhs, the rivalry being now confined between a Bania and a Bhatia. At fourteen lakhs, the bid was reduced at their request to Rs. 10,000, and when the amount had reached the figure of Rs. 14,45,000, there was a dead stop. Ten minutes were given for reflection, and the crier, in the midst of his more immediate duties, exhorted likely looking persons to enter the lists. He observed that the sum offered represented but a fourth of the company's capital, when a Bania met him with the ready retort that it must be so, since all had not gone well with the affairs of the mill. At Rs. 14,60,000, a pretty long interval was allowed to elapse before the offer was raised to Rs 14,65,000. At this point all the persuasive powers which the crier could command proved of no avail in getting any one to bid higher. The trustees having reserved the right to bid, they did not sanction the sale to the highest bidder. The two principal bidders, during the sale, were Nurseydas Jetram and Callianjee Naronjee.

THE QUARTER-ANNA COMMISSION SYSTEM—AND THE OTHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the agents of the Connaught Mills enlighten the shareholders and the public in general on the following points?

In the report of this company just published, the total cost of cotton is put down at Rs. 5,08,404, and the value of yarn turned out of this cotton is given at Rs. 6,81,372. Whereas, turning to the report of the Queen, one of the new mills started about the same time as the Connaught, but on the quarter-anna commission system, the cost of cotton, including hamallage, is Rs. 4,68,157, and the value of yarn turned out is Rs. 7,11,192. In other words, the Connaught has paid Rs. 40,247 more for cotton and realized Rs. 29,819 less for yarn, thus making a difference of Rs. 70,000 in their profits. The consequence is that the former pays Rs. 5,763 only to the agents as commission, and shows a profit of Rs. 55,291, and the latter, after paying to the agents as commission the large sum of Rs. 29,204, shows a profit of Rs. 89,545. This is very puzzling, and unless it is explained, one would rather be a shareholder under the much-maligned commission system of quarter-anna for the mills than in those of the ten per cent. on profit system.—Yours, &c.,

P. S.—Inclose my card.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE BEGINNINGS OF HINDU REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before reforms of a radical character could be successfully introduced in a community, it is, I think, absolutely necessary to prepare it for the same by gradually reconciling it to such harmless innovations as are not likely to meet with any very serious resistance from it on the score of either religious or social prejudices.

Whatever may be the state of society at present, it is a well-known fact that the Hindu religion is conversant with no other caste divisions than the four principal ones of Brahmins, Khsetris, Vaishyas, and Sudras. Division of labour was in fact the basis on which they were founded at first, but in course of time these broad primary divisions have become further divided into sub-divisions, *punches*, and groups, so much so that it is extremely difficult to frame even a tolerably accurate list thereof. Difference in the place of abode, the adoption of different religions on social observances, the following of particular callings, and differences of opinion in mere matters of caste discipline, have given the caste system such a cumbrous and unwieldy expansion, that the original primary divisions, though still in existence, have altogether lost their former compactness and coherence. This process of disintegration has perhaps found the greatest scope in Gujerat.

To people outside the pale of the Hindu community a Brahmin or a Bania may perhaps seem to be the representative of a really single caste of a compact mould, but nothing could be further from the truth. He represents, in fact, no more than the particular group to which he belongs. The several sub-divisions and groups have in a generality of instances nothing in common with each other but the mere name. Intermarriage is strictly prohibited between them, although some are allowed to dine freely with each other. Each group has, moreover, separate property of its own, and has in fact become the real unit of the existing social organization.

To attempt anything like a general reorganization on the broad lines of "Manu" would prove an utter impossibility, nor would it be possible at present to bring about a fusion of the different groups which belong to the same sub-division, having regard to the fact that each group has separate property of its own, and is moreover extremely tenacious of its separate corporate existence. There is no reason, however, why intermarriages should not be permitted between groups which acknowledge a common origin. Some of these groups are so numerically small that the range of choice as regards the formation of suitable matches is extremely limited within them, and many an unequal and unfortunate marriage is the result of the spirit of utter exclusiveness which animates these groups.

The suggestion herein made will not, I hope, be considered as impracticable, and I trust that some of the leading members of the Gujerati Hindu community would address themselves to the task.—Yours, &c.,

M. S.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy presided.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—The directors now submit their report for the half-year ended 30th June last, together with the audited accounts for the same period. The last report of the directors was presented to the shareholders at a general meeting held on the 23rd February 1886, and, in accordance with a resolution passed thereat, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st December 1885 was declared and paid. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for the half-year ended 30th June last amounts to Rs. 90,141-5-7, after providing Rs. 12,000 for depreciation, Rs. 536-4-0 in final reduction of preliminary charges, and Rs. 463-12-0 in reduction of the expenses connected with the purchase of vendors' certificates. The board now recommend the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent., absorbing Rs. 40,465-4-0, making, with the dividend of 6 per cent. declared in February last, a total dividend of 13 per cent. for the last twelve months, and that the balance, Rs. 49,676-1-7, be carried forward to next year's account.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman, among other things, remarked that some of the shareholders might think the directors were carrying forward too large a balance, and that 14 per cent. per annum was too large; but he explained that so long as there was competition in the field it was necessary to keep up the resources of the company, and he hoped they would agree with the board. Mr. Ragoonath N. Khote seconded the motion, and it was passed.

It was unanimously resolved that a dividend of 7 per cent. be declared, and the balance Rs. 49,676-1-7 be carried forward to next year's account, after deducting a bonus of Rs. 1,000 as bonus to the office and factory establishment.

Mr. D. Rae consulting engineer to the company, thought it right to draw their attention and the attention of the shareholders to the large dividends they were paying. This company was intended to last for all time, and so the speaker thought they ought to make ample provision for the future and gather up a large fund for depreciation and renewals, but especially for renewals; and they should not be content until this fund reached the sum of two lakhs of rupees. Their machinery was at present the best that can be had, both for cheapness of production and certainty of working, but it may not be this long. Inventors were constantly at work, and something may sooner or later be brought out that will supersede their present mode of manufacture, and compel them to renew their whole plant if they were to keep up their present supremacy. Such a thing had happened before in other manufactures, and of course may happen again; and so to be prepared for such an emergency they ought to have a large renewal fund to be prepared to adopt, or adopt whatever inventions were likely to cut them out if started in opposition. Mr. Rae read the other day in a scientific journal of a newly-invented liquid by a well-known ice machine engineer, which was expected to produce twelve tons of ice for one ton of coal. This may not be found in practice to work well commercially; but the speaker simply mentioned it to show what was being tried to be done. The company's trade, as they all know, had increased in a wonderful manner, and during one month of this past hot season their receipts were greater than ever before in the same time, which showed that the demand for ice was still increasing. Mr. Rae's own impressions was that they should not pay more than 10 per cent. per annum, and place all profits over this to their reserve and renewal fund, until it reached at least the sum of two lakhs of rupees. By doing this their shares would become more valuable. The business would be worked on a sound principle, and the older it grew the stronger it would become. He had been told that one at least of the Bombay cotton mills was worked on this principle, with the best results; and now the shareholders out of their surplus profits over 10 per cent. were going to erect an entire new mill with all the latest improvements, which would give them plant of double the value for the same capital.

The chairman said the suggestion of the speaker would receive the full attention of the board. Votes of thanks to the chairman and the secretaries and agents brought the meeting to a close.

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

THE following students have passed the final examination of the Senior Agricultural Class attached to the College of Science, Poona:—

	Percentage obtained.
Luxuman Vishnu Mahajani	59·0
Madhao Balcrishna Tadpatri	58·0
Vishwanath Annaji Moghe	53·4
Narayan Sukharam Paranjpe	52·8
Vishnu Yeshwant Sohoni	51·9
Ramchandra Babaji Kopp	51·4
Ganesh Vishnu Bere	48·1
Purshotam Goverdhandas Shah	46·1
Venkatesh Hanmant Behur	46·1
Vishwanath Luxuman Apte	45·3
Gangadhar Damodar Vartak	44·7
Nilkant Raghunath Hingne	43·6
Baburao Ravjirao Chavan	41·3

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE Viceroy having expressed a desire that as a memorandum on the condition and prospects of technical education should be prepared and submitted to him, a note on the subject has been drawn up in the Home Department. The various phases of the educational history of British India are detailed, and the position of technical education in the different Presidencies is defined. The note goes on to say:—

Generally it may by said regarding our system of technical instruction that there is much room for improvement. To begin with University education and with the Faculty of Law, it would se

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE annual competition was commenced at the All-England Lawn Tennis Club Ground, Wimbledon, on Saturday, July 3rd, in lovely summer weather, and although the opening day is chiefly devoted to weeding-out the inferior players, there was a large and fashionable attendance. Despite the want of rain the courts were in splendid order, and, as usual, the arrangements were all that could be wished for. Prizes to the amount of 55gs were offered, divided as follow:—First value 30gs, second value 15gs, and third and fourth 5gs each, in addition to which the winner will be called upon to play the Champion, Mr. W. Renshaw, for the title and the silver Challenge Cup value 50gs, given by the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, and which has to be held three consecutive years before becoming the property of the holder. The stewards were Sir V. Brooke, Bart., and Messrs. J. A. Burrill, A. J. Chitty, R. D. Dalby, S. W. Gore, H. W. Horne, D. Jones, H. Jones, G. Nicol, F. W. Oliver, A. Pollock, and C. Read, and Mr. J. Marshall is officiating as referee. Details:—First round: Mr. E. J. Avory beat Mr. C. E. Farrer by three setts to love (6—3, 6—2, and 6—2); Mr. T. R. Garvey beat Mr. H. Pease by three setts to one (6—3, 6—3, 2—6, and 6—1); Mr. W. Milne was unopposed, Mr. E. Chatterton being absent; Mr. W. C. Taylor beat Mr. A. R. Lewis by three setts to one (6—3, 4—6, 6—3, and 6—4); Mr. E. Renshaw beat Mr. H. Chipp by three setts to one (6—1, 6—3, 11—13, and 6—2); Mr. M. G. M. acnamara was unopposed, Mr. J. H. Lewis absent; Mr. E. W. Lewis beat Mr. C. P. Triscott by three setts to love (6—0, 6—1, and 6—2). The following drew byes:—Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Mr. E. G. Meers, Mr. H. F. Lawford, Mr. H. Grove, Mr. H. S. Stone, Mr. O. Milne, Mr. C. H. A. Ross, Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce, and Hon. P. B. Lyon.

On Monday play was continued, the weather being beautifully fine, the attendance of spectators was large. The play consisted of ties in the second round, the result of which were as follow:—Mr. H. F. Lawford beat Mr. H. Grove, Mr. T. R. Garvey beat Mr. W. Milne, Mr. E. Renshaw beat Mr. M. G. Macnamara, Mr. E. W. Lewis beat Mr. H. S. Stone, Mr. C. H. A. Ross beat Mr. O. Milne, Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce beat Hon. P. B. Lyon, and Mr. W. J. Hamilton beat Mr. E. G. Meers.

There was another large attendance to witness the third stage in the All-Comers' Singles. The day was again fine and hot, with, however, a rather awkward breeze, that at times baffled the competitors, but some fine play was shown, the heats between Lawford and Hamilton and Lewis and E. Renshaw commanding special attention, and being played, as they deserved, in the principal courts, viz., 6 and 7. Hamilton exhibited fine form, and at one time looked like upsetting Lawford, but the latter managed to hold his own and win well, but Renshaw, after gaining the first two setts, seemed to get careless, and was defeated after a protracted struggle, which extended almost till dusk. Details:—H. F. Lawford beat W. J. Hamilton by three setts to love (8—6, 6—1, and 8—6).—At first the play was very exciting, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 all being called in turn, and then Lawford won two games rather easily, and this placed the first sett to his account. Hamilton made some wonderful back-handed returns, which elicited great applause, and Lawford found much difficulty in putting any ball out of his opponent's reach. In the second sett Lawford seemed to get the measure of Hamilton's play, and won by six games to one, Hamilton only proving successful in the fifth. Hamilton began well in the third, winning the opening game and also the fourth, making it "two all," but Lawford carried off the fifth, making the score three to two. In the seventh advantage was called three times to Hamilton and once to Lawford, but the latter eventually took advantage of Hamilton's backing up for one side of the court, and sending the ball into the other just landed. Four all, five, and six all were presently called, and then Lawford won a couple of games after a most exciting struggle. E. W. Lewis beat E. Renshaw by three setts to two (4—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—love).—Lewis was in good form, and won the first game by a fine shot right along the line. The second Renshaw won when Lewis had got to thirty, after which the play was very even up to four all. Renshaw then won two games, and consequently placed the sett to his credit. In the final game it was noticeable that he won the last three strokes by service. The second sett was greatly in Renshaw's favour, and he won easily by 7 to 5, but after this he went all to pieces, and Lewis had matters his own way. T. R. Garvey beat W. C. Taylor by three setts to one (8—6, 6—4, 2—6, and 6—3). H. W. W. Wilberforce beat C. H. A. Ross by three setts to two (3—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, and 6—4).

The fourth round was decided with the following results:—Mr. H. F. Lawford beat Mr. T. R. Garvey (6—3, 6—2, 6—0); and Mr. E. W. Lewis beat Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce (3—6, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3).

The final match was played on Thursday afternoon at Wimbledon, between Messrs. E. W. Lewis and H. F. Lawford. The weather was again fine, and a very large number of spectators witnessed the play, which proved interesting, as may be understood from the fact that the score after standing "two games all," was followed by "three and four game all." The first six games reached "Deuce," after which Mr. Lawford, playing with great vigour, went ahead, winning the two following games, the set and the match (6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 4-6, 6-4). The match between Mr. Lawford and Mr. Renshaw for the Championship and Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas was to be played on Monday afternoon.

The draw for the Four-handed Championship took place in the pavilion of the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, with the following result:—Messrs. A. Dunn and C. Liddell v. Messrs. C. E. Farrer and A. J. Stanley; Messrs. H. C. Crawford and C. Cramer-Roberts v. Messrs. H. Chipp and E. G. Meers; W. C. Taylor and M. G. Macnamara v. Messrs. H. W. Wilberforce and Hon. P. B. Lyon; Messrs. W. Milne and E. H. A. Ross, a bye.

The draw for the Ladies Championship also took place at Wimbledon. The matches were to begin, weather permitting, on Tuesday, July 13th, on the Club ground, at 3 p.m. The competitors' names were drawn as follows:—Miss M. Shackle v. Miss J. Mackenzie; Miss F. M. Pearson v. Miss A. Tabor; Miss J. Shackle v. Miss Bingley; Miss Watson v. Miss A. M. Chambers.

A GERMAN VIEW OF MR. PARNELL.

THE London correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung*, who is understood to be a personal acquaintance of Mr. Parnell, furnishes the German public with a clever study of the Irish leader in black and white. We take the following paragraphs:—

The engine in the shape of a human being which fate has sent into the world to attempt the establishment of an Irish Parliament is called Charles Stewart Parnell. All attempts to describe the leader of the Irish party in any other way must be futile as long as no new facts of his inner life are discovered by which the colourless abstract of his being is brought closer to us. His person and his influence are among the most difficult problems of contemporary history. After everything that is known about him has been cast into the psychological melting pot, the result consists in nothing but limitations and negations. Imagination, unwilling to miss the outward attraction in the picture of a mighty man, seeks in vain for traits which would make him familiar and tangible to his fellow-men. Is he physically attractive, of pleasant social manners, or a favourite of women? Has he the gift of quick Irish wit, or is he a prominent artist or scientist? Nothing of the kind. No drawing-room counts him among its visitors, no woman boats of his favour, no bonmot of his is ever repeated. He is only eloquent in so far that he says exactly what he wishes to say; of Irish eloquence which intoxicates itself by its own flow, and finally squanders its fire in a poetical rocket, not a trace is found in him. By nature he is fitted for anything rather than an Irish leader, and his very appearance reminds one of the hated Anglo-Saxon suppressor. . . . His icy exterior corresponds with his mental life. No mortal has yet been able to say that he is Parnell's intimate friend. Gambetta was the bosom friend of his companions; they dined together in shirt-sleeves and had no secrets from each other. Not so Parnell. He watches his mind as if it were a fortress, and no one is allowed to look through the windows of his eyes. His companions are as strange to him to-day as they were when they met for the first time. They are numbers, power; he knows where to make use of them in his parliamentary attacks, and beyond that all relations are broken off. His conscious or unconscious secrecy has become his second nature, and his aversion to all social intercourse is carried so far that even the men of his party are often ignorant of his private residence. They are numbers, and numbers he intends them to remain, in order that the machine work of his system may not be interrupted. In loneliness and silence he goes his way, creating around him a desert at the edge of which his followers are patiently awaiting his behests. It is said that in his lonesome hours he occupies himself with mechanics, which occupation would be suitable to his apparent want of soul life. The strange problem admits of many interpretations, but there is not one which is altogether satisfactory. There is no doubt that only a man who had put on a threefold armour could fight the battle of parliamentary obstruction to the end—a man who was indifferent to praise or blame, who could with equal coolness defend himself from the attacks of impetuous friends and savage enemies, who, in short, despite. It is said that the Jews crucified Christ because he was a Jew; perhaps Parnell would long ago have been sacrificed on the altar of changeable Irish public favour, if he had been a hot-blooded Catholic Celt of burning, devoted vivacity.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE INCIDENTS OF A YACHTING CRUISE.

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN raised an action against the Pleasure Sailing Yacht Company, in the Queen's Bench Division, to recover damages for a breach of contract to carry him as a passenger on a yachting cruise in the sailing yacht Tyburnia. The plaintiff had booked a berth and paid 200 guineas for the cruise, which was to include visits to Gibraltar, Tangier, Madeira, Teneriffe, Barbadoes, Jamaica, New Orleans, Nassau, St. Michael's and Bermuda, the ship returning to England in April, 1885. It was stated that "in New Orleans, the gay city of the South, the yacht will be moored to the wharf at the foot of Canal-street, the principal street in the city, and close to the Grand Exhibition," and the prospectus added. "The cruise as arranged will be strictly carried out, with one exception" (that of any port being unhealthy). The vessel sailed from England early in October, under the command of Captain Juba, Chancerley, one of the defendants. She proceeded to Gibraltar and Tangier, and thence to Madeira, where the captain had a difference with the Custom-house authorities, got under way against their orders, was fired upon by the forts, but got out to sea without any casualty. Owing to this incident, it was considered imprudent to call at Teneriffe, and, in point of fact, the vessel did not afterwards visit any of the advertised ports. She touched at certain West Indian islands and made two visits to Trinidad. On the second of these, in February, 1885, unpleasantness arose on account of statements which the plaintiff was alleged to have made respecting certain ladies on board (but which he denied), and the plaintiff was violently assaulted by Mr. Somerset, another of the defendants, who was subsequently, on the information of the plaintiff, fined £10 for the assault. Captain Kennerley was fined at the same time for his share in the incident. On February 16th, the plaintiff left the ship; and he now claimed the expenses incurred in returning to England from Trinidad. Mr. Justice Mathew cautioned Mr. A. Somerset, who committed the assault, and gave the plaintiff a verdict of £90 against the three owners of the yacht, observing that there appeared to be no foundation at all for the charges against Lord Howard de Walden, and that the voyage had been abandoned by Captain Kennerley before the plaintiff left the ship.

MR. BEECHER IN THE PULPIT.

MR. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached at the City Temple yesterday morning, and to say that there was a crowd to hear him is to give no adequate idea of the scene. Tickets were issued for the service, and by eleven the ticket-holders had filled their part of the church. Only a few of the applications for admission could be granted. Had there been ten times the space (as Dr. Parker subsequently said) none applicants would have had to be turned away. The Viaduct entrance was reserved for the limited number admitted to the free seats, and this, when the doors were thrown open, was the scene of a free squeeze, that on any day but the Sabbath, would have deserved the title of a free fight. The shoving and hustling on the part of those anxious to hear an exposition of the Christian virtues from this eminent preacher seemed to show that the work of the Church is not yet quite done. Within all was respectability and peace; and when Mr. Beecher, at the conclusion of the singing, stepped forward to the front of the spacious pulpit he must have felt that, in the prime requisites of numbers and attention he had before him a congregation worthy of his great powers. Mr. Beecher is a hale, old man, portly, and of commanding presence. He has the orartor's full lips, a massive jaw, a Luther-like expression of almost animal strength in all the lower part of the face, at once in contrast and in harmony with the high, intellectual forehead, and with the look of benignity in the eyes. The long white hair touches all this off with dignity, and the bushy brows give strength to the countenance just where, alone, it is perhaps slightly needed. The mobility of feature is extreme, and the face by turn expresses a sort of dogged will, tenderness, exaltation of feeling, and above all humour, with equal ease. Mr. Beecher uses but little gesture; his great oratorical instruments are his features and his voice. The latter is strong, but not specially deep, clear and to English ears of course, in some of its intonations, just a little strange. The "saints" of Scripture are all saints to the full sound of each letter in Mr. Beecher's orthoepic system, in which, as a rule, every syllable of every word has its full spelling-book sound. "Literature" is lit-er-a-ture, with the a long; "material" has another long a; "oratory" has its last two syllables sounded—exactly as we are accustomed to sound the whole name of the party with which Mr. Chamberlain is now allied. The u's on the contrary, have the sound of oo, in such words as "endure" and "new"; "wrath" is rath, as for that matter it is with many a good Christian at home; "engine" is en-jine.

Mr. Beecher's text was from the thirteenth chapter of the First of Corinthians, part of the thirteenth verse: "But the greatest of these is love." The word "charity" stands in the old version but "love has taken its place in the new. Strictly speaking, the text was little less than the whole chapter, for almost every verse formed the subject of comment. In point of delivery the sermon was of the composite order—sometimes the preacher read from a manuscript, sometimes he spoke extemporaneously; and the passages so spoken were usually the most effective. It was a sermon of great power, emphatically the expression of a strong personality, and with all its other characteristics subordinate to this leading one of a dominating will. The preacher seemed to be very much in earnest, and not less so in his many humorous effects. The congregation often smiled, and sometimes laughed outright; yet there was no sense of incongruity, mainly because the humour seemed always the mere accident of expression, and not a thing sought for itself. It was often little or nothing to quote, but only something to hear, in an intonation; perhaps, something to see in a sudden twinkle of the eye, or in the demure severity of contraction in the corners of the mouth. No one would expect to find a cutting for a jest book in the statement that "it is enough to make a man run away from a church to see some pious people;" yet it had its effect though a moment after the mind was composed to seriousness by a fine passage on the sleepless vigilance of the tribulations of life. That other mood had its turn. "Love vaunteth not itself," said the Apostle, "It does not, every time it lays a golden egg, rise from the nest to cackle," said Mr. Beecher. It is unfair perhaps to pick out these lighter sayings, but they are most easily remembered, and they are very characteristic of the American pulpit style. "Love is not puffed up," said Mr. Beecher, quoting St. Paul; and then he added for himself, "O that there were some men that could be touched with a lancet?—how the puffedupness would come down?"—A sudden and slight inflation of the cheek helped to exemplify the need of the operation.

There is no time to object on the score of good taste, for soon by some new development of the argument, we need all our attention for a fierce apostrophe to the hypocrite; "Yes, call yourself by holy names and live like the devil." Then again the outburst comes to a dignified close in a passage on the endurance of calumny and misrepresentation and on the beauty of knowing how "to stand in misunderstanding"—"an attainment much to be desired, and one of which there have been undoubtedly some examples in Christian experience." Are we on the verge of something personal? It seems so, yet we are never taken beyond it. All is merely allusive, but it is impossible not to see to what it sometimes points. The scornful passion alone would serve to make this clear. "Those beautiful Christians that sit down like so many cannibals to eat up each other's reputation" are beyond question Christians with a local habitation and a name. Their habitation, if we are to trust the preacher, is sometimes a very unsavoury place. They have been known to "thread the sewers of life as many a muck worm does." Here there is real live burning wrath—no matter whether we sound the word with the broad *a* or with any other point. One incidental effect is very curious: the fierce gesture, the glowing eye, the trumpet note of the voice seem, for one brief miraculous moment to take full two score off the speaker's count of years. The vague, indeterminate outlines of age recover their firmness, the carriage grows quite erect—the man before us, is a man in the prime of life. We are to trust one another, Mr. Beecher goes on to say; that is the great lesson of prudence, as well as of love. Cavour said he had found a wide mistrust of men, the worst of mistakes. "Now, if that is true in Italy and in diplomacy, good heavens! where isn't it true?"

Soon we are out in the open of general as distinguished from special, exposition, and in chastening conflict with a class of weaklings whom Dr. Beecher has always found it peculiarly hard to endure. These are the men who believe everything they are told—foreordination, predestination, the Trinity, total depravity; "they swallow them at a gulp." "And the wrath to come?" adds the catechist for ordination. "Yes; that too;" whimpers Mr. Beecher in imitative suggestion of the postulant's feebleness of mind. The one thing they are never asked is—"Do you love one another?" Yet this would settle the matter of their fitness for ordination, by the simplest of all tests. Men often take the trouble to believe too much. It is easy to make a noise in professions. "There aint so pretentious an instrument in all the band as the drum—nor one so empty." You may hear a man say "I was converted at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th June eighteen hundred and so and so." "Ah! your clock was right, no doubt; but I think you are wrong." "I saw a great light." "Are you sure it was not a tallow candle?" And how hard they can be sometimes, these facile Professors—hard and bitter, in this assurance where nothing is sure, how merciless! (Is it the personal question once more?—Apparently.) "You have not, I believe, much experience in England of certain hyprocritical insect known to us in America as the mosquito. Well, the mosquito always says a prayer before he puts his bill in to suck your blood." Ah! what a horrible betrayal of Christ has been the history of churches and of sects! Once again there is that curious blazing up of anger, with its curious effect of rejuvenescence. And once again the flame subsides, and we have only an old man before us, echoing in a broken voice and with a certain *mal á propos*, that is the very perfection of the *á propos*, an earlier declaration that it is a great deal harder to live than to die.

It is strange preaching. We are not called upon here to estimate its spiritual value. Certainly the letters to which Dr. Parker subsequently referred—in announcing that Mr. Beecher would be heard in the same place next Thursday—would tend to show that, for many in England, its value must be high. With perhaps one notable exception, it is unlike anything we are accustomed to here. In its strength and tenderness and humour, above all in its self-confidence, running sometimes into a kind of irreverent audacity, it has all the qualities of the spiritual soil from which it springs.—*Daily News.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH NORDENFELT'S MACHINE GUNS.

THE other day a series of experiments with Nordenfelt's machine guns were witnessed by a distinguished company at Dartford. A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following discription of the experiments.

About noon the experiments began, and lasted, with an interval for a luncheon, till about 3-30 p.m., when the whole party returned to town, after an experience of heat which must have reminded some of Egypt. The first experiment was made with the single-barrel rifle-calibre, gun (1 in. in calibre), on a field carriage, which was tested for rapidity, and fired 80 solid steel shots in 50 seconds. No attempt was made to-day this gun, and the hits were much scattered on the large wooden doors, 60 yards distant, which served as a target. The guns on this and subsequent occasions were worked by men in the service of Mr. Nordenfelt, one firing, one feeding, and one when necessary handing up the hoppers of Number 2.

The trial of the three-barrel rifle-calibre gun on a field carriage was a failure. At the first attempt it was found that cartridges intended for a foreign Government instead of the English infantry cartridge had been put into the hopper. A second attempt was made with another gun, but this time it was found that, the gun having been used for drill purposes, the striking needles had not been put in.

The third trial was that of the five-barrel rifle-calibre gun on an infantry carriage. The first time it discharged in volleys the contents of two hoppers—*i.e.*, 100 rounds—in 13 seconds, and the hits on the butt were fairly well concentrated. The second time this gun was fired it discharged 265 rounds in 30 seconds and made a considerable hole in the wooden butt, but there was a tendency to throw high and to the right.

No. 4 trial was with the 10-barrel rifle-calibre gun on a carriage intended for use in tops. It fired 200 rounds in 13 seconds, and on a second occasion 400 rounds in 31 seconds. I remarked a little slacking of fire after about 300 rounds had been fired, owing either to stiffness in the handle or a hitch in adjusting the hoppers.

There occurred at this period a little variation in the performance in the shape of a drill without cartridges of a detachment of the Central London Rangers, consisting of two non-commissioned officers and eight men, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Fielder. The eight men dragged about the adjoining field a five-barrel rifle-calibre gun mounted on an Alt carriage, and fired at intervals in a every direction. Nothing could have been smarter than the work of these men, and it was wound up by six men taking their rifles from the carrige, and fixing bayonets to resist a rush with great rapidity. This performance being over, a five-barrel rifle-calibre gun fired a few rounds at 65 degrees depression. Then a two-barrel 1 in. gun on a naval carriage discharged first 20 rounds in 54 seconds and afterwards 76 rounds in 30 seconds, thus proving what a formidable weapon it would be when employed against even the swiftest torpedo boat. Next came a drill with eight men of the Grenadier Guards under the Captain Lloyd, with a three-barrel rifle-calibre gun. Very active they were, and there being no shield, as there is in the Alt carrige, the crew were able to change the direction of movement from front to rear without reversing the gun. In fact, it was a case of "change rank." After rushing about the field at a pace which considering the power of the sun, made the spectators perspire with sympathy, the Grenadiers brought the gun up to the range and had a little, but very satisfactory, practice with ball cartridges fired from a five-barrel rifle-calibre gun. They fired sometimes volleys, then again single shots, stopping at the word "pause" and resuming fire at the command "carry over," in a manner which showed that the gun's crew were under perfect control. This gun carries 1,400 cartridges, and with ammunition only weighs 9 cwts. It may be mentioned that in Egypt no machine gun ever fired more than 1,100 rounds in one day.

The Grenadier Guards were succeeded by three men of the 10th Hussars, under the command of Major Wilson, of that regiment. This detachment performed with the five-barrel rifle-calibre gun mounted on a two-wheel carriage designed by Lord Charles Beresford and drawn by two horses. One of the three men rode one of the horses and the other two men were seated on the carriage. After galloping about the field, occasionally halting to fire the gun without removing it from the carriage, the gun was brought up to the range. These it was fired with ball cartridges, first with the horses in the carriage and afterwards with the horses taken out. It was noticed that the discharge of the gun affected the springs of the carriage and jerked the piece. It was, however, suggested that by means of a lever the springs could be blocked. With the above trial concluded the test of the machine guns proper; but a volley was then given of the three-barrel rifle-calibre gun, mentioned above, the test was well stood. We need, however, no doubt practical experience before these guns can be brought to perfection. The great danger is, of course, from jamming. From the way the interior machinery is protected there is in the Nordenfelt no danger of jamming from grit or sand, a most important fact. There are, however, other causes of jamming. In most cases if one barrel ceases to act the other barrels can go on firing all the same, but if the cartridge sticks then the only plan is to take off the hopper and empty the compartment belonging to the barrel affected. This can be quickly and easily done, but still it is an affair of an appreciable number of seconds, and a pause in the firing might be very serious. Hence it is apparent to me that rifle-calibre machine guns should invariably work in pairs.

The quick-firing shell guns were tested for penetration, with the following results, solid steel shot being used:—

The 1in. gun, at 60 yards, completely penetrated a 1in. iron plate.

The 1¼in. (9-pounder gun) passed through two 1in. plates, and all but penetrated the third plate, raising a blister, as it were, on its rear. This it did twice.

The 6-pounder shell gun penetrated completely five 1-inch iron plates.

This trial of penetration was succeeded by a trial for rapidity of fire.

The 1½ in. steel gun, on a naval non-recoil carriage, fired six rounds in 17 seconds.

The 3-pounder shell gun, on a field non-recoil carriage which can be drawn by horses, fired six rounds in 14½ seconds.

The 6-pounder shell gun, on a recoil carriage, fired six rounds in 14 seconds.

The spectators after this were shown how mountain service machine guns could be carried on mules, and with this ended a day which must be pronounced satisfactory, though it is evident that the Commander-in-Chief is by no means disposed to recommend the frank adoption of either machine or quick-firing shell guns for land service till after more experience and trials. Still these valuable inventions have now assumed what the French would call a serious position, and are deemed by the military authorities fully worthy of attention.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col T Bell, S C, is permitted to proceed to and reside in England.

The leave out of India granted to Lieut C Tritton, S C, had effect from the date he was struck off duty.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col F P Humfrey, S C, ninety-two days, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Major-Genl A Garnegy, 27th July 1886.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Dept:—2nd grade Senior Apothy W. Fearn, to be 1st grade Senior Apothy vice Ramchunder Shridhar, retired, dated 10th June 1886; 1st grade Apothy F Fernandes, to be 2nd grade Senior Apothy vice W Fearn, promoted, dated 10th June 1886; 1st grade Assist Apothy J M Viegas, to be 2nd grade Apothy vice J Menezes, invalided, dated 18th May 1886; 1st grade Assist Apothy S Pais, to be 2nd grade Apothy vice F Fernandes promoted, dated 10th June 1886; and Sub-Assist Apothy G Cruze, to be 2nd grade Assist Apothy vice S Pais, promoted, dated 10th June 1886.

The services of Surgn W H Burke, MD, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from 31st May 1886.

The services of Lieut-Col C Hay, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 26th June 1886.

The following revised establishment of grass cutters is published with reference to Clause 75, India Army Circulars, 1885:—Batty of R H A on War Estabt, 55 grass-cutters for 165 horses; Batty of R H A on Peace Estabt, 51 grass-cutters for 153 horses; Battery of Field Artillery on War Estab 41 grass-cutters for 122 horses; Batty of Field Artillery on Peace Estabt, 37 grass-cutters for 110 horses; and for every three reserve Ammunition wagons, 7 grass-cutters for 20 horses.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The orders contained in Govt Notification dated the 21st ultimo, appointing Major F M Hunter, CSI, CB, to act as Pol Supt of Palanpur, and Capt C W H Sealy to act as first Assist Pol Resident at Aden and Pol Agent for the Somali Coast are hereby cancelled and Lieut-Col W A Salmon is appointed to act as Pol Supt of Palanpur during the absence of Col P H LeGeyt, or till further orders.

Lieut-Col H L Nutt and Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskaji respectively Assist Pol Agent Jhalawad charge of the office of Prant, on the 12th inst.

Col W Watson and Lieut-Col C Wodehouse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Pol Agent Kathiswar, on the 17th July 1886.

Captain M T Lyde, Assist Resident at Aden assumed charge of the Perim Divn of the Aden Dist on the 11th June 1886.

Capt F W Snell assumed charge of the duties of Third Assist Resident at Aden on the 14th June 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Dist Supt of Police Panch Mahals and the Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad to be *ex-officio* Supts of Police, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur, respectively.

Mr. Yesaji Appaji Patil is appointed to be a village Mussif under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, for the village of Bigwan in the Jadapur Taluka of the Poona Dist. The above appointment is made with effect from the 1st August next.

Lieut-Col C Hay having, under Govt Notification dated 9th Nov 1869 (Judicial Dept), vacated his appointment in the Police Dept from 26th June 1886, his services are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept.

Mr A B Steward is appointed to act as Assist Judge in the Surat Dist during the absence of Mr Horsley or till further orders. H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Steward with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collr of Broach and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Steward, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Divn and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Broach Dist.

Mr T S Hamilton is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur during the absence of Mr Satyendranath Tagore or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr C P Cooper or till further orders:—Mr W Webb to act as Chief Presy Magte and Revenue Judge of Bombay; and Mr W R Hamilton to act as Presy Magte vice Mr W Webb.

Khan Saheb Byramji Jahangirji Rajkotwala is appointed to be a Special Magte under Sec 14 of Act X of 1882.

Rao Saheb Manekial Narbehram, acting Mamlatdar of Jalalpor in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Surat.

Messrs G Druitt and Thomas Moore respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist and Sessions Court of Sholapur-Bijapur on the 23rd inst.

Rao Bahadur Babaji Laxshman Sawant, first class Subordinate Judge of Karwar in the Kanara Dist, is allowed a further extension of furlough for four months from the 19th Aug next.

Azam Dhirajlal Bhagvandas, Head Karkun of Anklesvar in the dist of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Broach.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A Milne, M A, M B, is appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major I B Lyon, or until further orders.

Messrs R S Khambati and M T Dave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office fo Deputy Educational Inspr, Kaira Sub-divn, on the 8th inst.

Messrs Raojee S Godbole and N B Godbole respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Marathi Translator, Educational Dept, and Secy, Dakshina Prize Committee, on the 17th inst.

Mr W Webb and the Hon Badrudin Tyabji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Govt Professor of Law at the Govt Law School on the 19th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Morison, C S, Forest Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date after the 31st July 1886 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G H Hampton, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H H the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, BA, to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr W R Hamilton, or till further orders.

Mr C B Winchester, CS, Actg First Assist Collr, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for one year four months and two days from 1st Nov 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, LM and S, is appointed an Assist Surgn of the third grade.

The services of Surgn W H Burke, MD, have been replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept, with effect from 31st May 1886.

Assist Surgn Nadarshah Hormasji Sukhia, LM and S, is granted sick leave for six weeks.

Surgn Kaikhasru Sorabji Nariman, LM, LRCS, LSA, is allowed furlough for 180 days, with effect from 16th June 1886.

MISCELLANEOUS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Dist Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur has granted Rao Saheb Krishnaji Parashram Gadgil, Subordinate Judge of Karmalla, privilege leave on half pay for three months from the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Karpuram Manmathram, Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, having returned to duty within the period of his leave, the Dist Judge of Nasik has cancelled the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him and published in High Court Notification dated 15th inst, viz, so much of it as is in excess of twenty two days.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Mr C E G Crawford, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 24th Aug next.

Mr W Allen delivered over and Mr G H D Wilson received charge of the office of the Collr, Pol Agent and Dist Magte of Kaira on the 19th inst.

Mr Oomedram Ranchordas delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the Sachin State on the 21st inst.

Messrs B Robertson and Oomedram Ranchordas delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Surat, on the 21st inst.

Mr J DeC Atkins delivered over and Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar received charge of the office of Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Thana, on the 19th inst.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are made in consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Bhowanrao Vishnu, with effect from the 29th May 1886:—Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodar, sub pro tem, first grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed; Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Bhaishankar to be sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Narayan Vasudeo, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Pramial Harkisandas to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Khan Saheb Sorabsha Hormasji, sub pro tem; third grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed; Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhudarji to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar; and A'zam Balkrishna Mahadeo to be Probationary sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mahim in Thana.

Messrs. R. A. Lamb and W. W. Loch respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, on the 10th inst.

A'zam Vinayak Viswanath Lele, Head Karkun of taluka Havell in the Poona Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka pending arrival of the permanent incumbent, Rao Saheb Narhar Daji Kalowde.

The transfer of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachne to the Peint Taluka in the Nasik Dist and of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Govind Sindekar to the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan, Awal Karkun of taluka Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the employment of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, B.A., on other duty, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Krishna Bodikotkar is appointed to be Mamlatdar of Sirsi in the Kanara Dist, but to continue to do duty at Athni in the Belgaum Dist until relieved by the permanent incumbent, Rao Saheb Shriniwas Swamirao Kamalapuker.

The privilege leave of absence for fifteen days granted to Mr. W. E. Young, Assist Collr of Customs, Bombay, dated the 9th inst., is extended to one month.

Assist Surgns Shantaram V Kantak and G R Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt of Vaccination, Presy Circle, Bombay, on 19th July 1886.

The privilege leave granted to Dhirajlal Hargovindas, Municipal Vaccinator, Broach Town, dated 4th and 25th May last respectively, is converted into sick leave and extended to 4th Jan. 1887 inclusive.

Sitaram Sakharam, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st July 1886 inclusive, and Pocheti Laxman, Candidate Vaccinator, Southern Satara, is appointed to act for him.

The privilege leave granted to Balkrishna Ganeshi second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagir Zilla, dated 6th July 1886, is extended to 20th Aug. 1886 inclusive.

Shripat Nilkant, Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, Northern Divn, is appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from 15th July 1886, vice Narayan Bapuji transferred to the Judicial Dept.

Balaji Bapuji, Candidate Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, was appointed to act as third grade Local Fund Vaccinator from 15th April to 14th June 1886 inclusive vice Ramchandra Mahadeo, on privilege leave.

Messrs A Stewart and W C Band respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Ratnagiri, on the 17th inst.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Webster is permitted to resign H M's Ben Civil Service, from 7th May 1886, Col A Bloomfield, Depy Commr, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Depy Commr of the 1st Class, sub pro tem, vice Col H C E Ward.

Forests.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt E S Wood, Consvr of Forests of the 2nd (offg 1st) Grade, in charge of the Oudh Circle in the N-W. P. and Oudh, the following temporary promotions are made, from 12th August, 1886, or the subsequent date on which Capt Wood may avail himself of the leave in question.

Lieut-Col G J van Someren, M G L I, Consvr of Forests of the 3rd (offg 2nd) Grade in Berar, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Consvrs.

Mr H C Hill, Depy Consvr of Forests of the 2nd Grade in British Burma and Offg Consvr of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Consvrs.

Mr R H C Whittall, Depy Consvr of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, and Asst Inspr-Genl of Forests and Supdt of Working-Plans, to officiate in the 3r

NOTICES.

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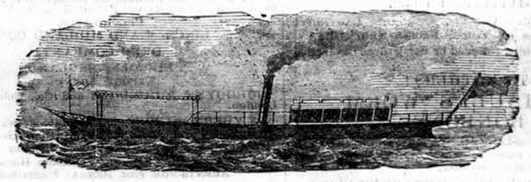

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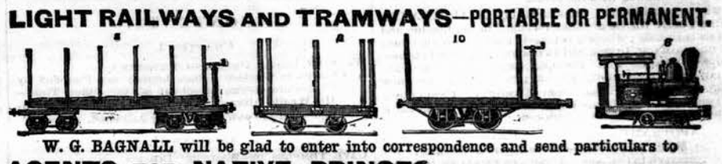

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